

can in time supply our Nation with Christmas trees which will indeed be by-products of the forest.

Tree-Planting Urged

Mrs. Sherman recommended having children plant Christmas trees in the school yards when they enter the first grade, such trees being available for use before those children leave school and in the interval teaching to the children the lesson of the growing tree. Tree planting of all kinds was recommended for the Garden Week program, but Christmas tree planting was especially urged and the women were told of communities where trees are transplanted to tubs or boxes and taken into the house for a week, later being replanted in the garden, and of Des Moines, where citizens were urged to plant Christmas trees on their lawns last spring and at the holiday season decorated these growing trees.

The board endorsed the establishment of two new national parks, one in the Blue Ridge of Virginia to be called the Shenandoah National Park, and one in the Great Smoky Mountains on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Plans were also discussed today for federation extension work and the appointment of a committee to interest women in the rural districts and small towns to form clubs.

Mrs. Sherman announced that she would make a vigorous campaign as chairman of the education committee of the National Outdoor Conference called by President Coolidge. Her work will be promotion of nature study through schools, museums and other agencies.

WELLESLEY FACULTY FAVOR WORLD COURT

Plea for Speedy Congressional Action Is Made

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 17.—Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president, and Prof. Sophie C. Hart of the department of English composition of Wellesley College have gone to New York City where they will be the guests of the New York Wellesley Club. Miss Hart will speak to the club on her experiences with the people, the culture and the art of the Orient during the year past.

Miss Florence Jackson, in a meeting held this week to discuss vocational opportunities with the Junior class, stressed the advantage of knowing one foreign language as a prerogative of nearly any line of work.

A telegram has come to President Pendleton from Esther Everett Lape, a Wellesley alumna, an erstwhile teacher at Swarthmore, Barnard, and Columbia, and now member in charge of the American Peace Award, urging the necessity of a World Court, a powerful mechanism for outlawing all war, and asking that the college forward a motion that the subject be not deferred in the congressional discussions.

Miss Katherine Lee Bates has sent in a list of 70 signatures to Senator Borah, and expects by tonight to have 100 names, including those from the Wellesley and the Dana Hall faculty, as well as of town citizens. On the list are the signatures of President Pendleton, Miss Edith Tufts, dean of residence, Miss Alice Walte, dean of the college, besides the name of Miss Bates, herself. The movement, expressing the hope that the bill will be treated in the next Congress, is irrespective of party.

BRITISH OPIUM DISPUTE ARISES

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the cultivation of the poppy, in that country would affect the supply of drugs to America from Japan, Switzerland, Germany and other countries where they are manufactured from raw opium of stronger quality, derived not from India but elsewhere.

Alleged Hostility to League

"The real reason why it is held in America that India is the main source of supply is that this misrepresentation has been energetically promulgated by politicians hostile to the League and to Great Britain, for the purpose of demonstrating the futility of the League and had failed in this country. We are entitled to resent the obscuration of this issue by the pretense that the cultivation of the poppy in India ought to be prohibited because American citizens cannot be restrained from the drug habit with which the cultivation of opium is connected."

"If America cannot control the importation and consumption of noxious drugs by her own citizens let her make a vigorous campaign to take action against the countries, the chief of which is Japan, that manufacture and export those derivative drugs and which, so long as the American demand continues effectively, will always be able to get their supplies of raw material from where they get them at present, which is not India."

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WOMEN'S COUNCIL PLANS CONVENTION

Mrs. Andrews Made Chairman of State Delegations

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, president of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, has been made chairman for Massachusetts in preparation for the sixth quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women to be held in Washington, D. C., May 4 to 14.

Associated with her on the committee are Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, and Mrs. Charles H. Cox as honorary vice-chairmen; Miss Leslie W. Hopkinson of Cambridge as state treasurer; Governor Fuller, Chairman H. Cox and other prominent men in the State as an advisory committee. Mrs. Philip North Moore is president of the National Council of Women of the United States, which is the hostess for the convention. Lady Isabel Aberdeen of Scotland is the international president.

Among the important questions to come before the quinquennial for discussion are emigration and immigration, education, industrial condition of women, citizenship and law enforcement, the legal position of women, permanent peace and international arbitration, child welfare, and other kindred subjects.

British Called the Key to the Opium Conference

(The following article appeared in the Boston American today.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The key to the success or failure of the international Opium Conference which convenes in Geneva, Jan. 19, is still held at No. 10 Downing Street, London, the British Foreign Office.

This is the nearly unanimous opinion of delegates from 40 nations to the international conference. The delegates all saw British delegates from India block all agreement to limit the illicit trade.

The chief hope of success of the second session of the conference is that the recess has given to the delegates an opportunity to study the international situation and receive new instructions.

The British Cabinet now knows the facts. Bishop Grant, of New York, took care of that. If Great Britain should send back its delegates, it would send some new ones with orders to cease all obstructive tactics, the doom of this terrible world curse of narcotic drugs would be sealed.

DRYS SEEKING FILM SUPPORT

Pictures Depicting "Drinking Scenes" Give Erroneous Impression, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Utilization of motion pictures to strengthen prohibition sentiment throughout the world was urged at the closing sessions of the third annual national motion-picture conference today.

Organizations represented at the conference pledged themselves to carry out a policy of public education to obtain improvement of motion picture standards, with special emphasis upon the need for eliminating films showing open disrespect for the prohibition law. It was asserted that these films are having a deleterious effect upon the youth of the country, by making it appear that so-called "social drinking" is an alluring and integral part of social life.

Utter Erroneous Impression
Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau, declared that the motion picture industry, which has profited enormously through establishment of prohibition, has been active in fostering disrespect for the very law to which it owes so much. He suggested to offset the erroneous picture of American social life shown by many current films, which is misleading to foreign nations, pictures should be made showing industrial and social improvements brought about since prohibition came into effect, to be circulated both in the United States and abroad.

Barnard Mill Weavers Accept Readjustment

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 17.—Two hundred weavers of the Barnard Mill who have been on strike since Tuesday today accepted a wage readjustment offered by the management and will return to work on Monday. According to spokesmen for the weavers their objection was not to the 10 per cent wage reduction which became effective this week in Fall River textile mills, but the rate of wages paid on certain styles of goods.

Weavers employed at the Tecumseh, Granite and Lincoln mills were still on strike as well as 50 others from the Kerr Thread Mill. Negotiations for a settlement were being carried on at all plants affected.

HARVARD ADVOCATE ELECTION
Walter Edmunds Jr., '26 of New York was chosen president of the board of editors of the Harvard Advocate last evening. Other officers elected were: Winthrop Weatherbee, '26, Boston, treasurer; Charles Smart, '26, Forest Hills, N. Y., secretary; Samuel Whiting, '26, Hingham, business manager; and Richard Edsall, Millwood, Va., Pegasus. The literary board was added to the literary board in recognition of his services to the Advocate during the war.

QUEBEC PROJECT COMPLETED
QUEBEC, Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence).—The Quebec Streams Commission has completed the series of storage dams on the Saguenay River which will impound 3,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. The St. Lawrence River Power Company and municipalities on the south shore of the St. Lawrence will benefit by this project.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
S. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; lighter tonight, fresh west to north winds.
New England: Unsettled tonight, Sunday fair and colder; strong north winds.

TEXTILE WORKERS ACCEPT REDUCTION

New Bedford Operatives' Vote Is Against Strike

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Their belief that it will be wiser for them to wait until business conditions improve before making a fight for a readjustment of wages led the textile operatives of this city to vote in favor of returning to work next Monday under the 10 per cent wage reduction fixed by the manufacturers. It was announced last night after the seven unions had made known the result of their balloting to the Textile Council.

It was announced that the weavers' union voted four to one in favor of a strike, the majority of the mule spinners also favoring a strike, although the necessary two-thirds vote was lacking. The carders and ring spinners were against a strike, while the loom fixers lacked 53, out of a total of 600 votes, of the necessary two-thirds to carry strike action.

The action of the carders and ring spinners, mule spinners and loom fixers having blocked the strike, the result of the voting of the ring twisters, slasher tenders and warp twisters was not made known.

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AWARDS MEDALS

MRS. WHEATON B. BYERS
New Girl Scout Commissioner for Boston

AWARDS MADE
Flag Pageant Given at World Meet Is Part of Program

Award of the golden eagle, the highest rank obtainable by a Girl Scout, to Lida Crawford and Marie Harding, both of Troop 1 of Allston, was the feature of the annual court of awards of Boston Council of Girl Scouts held this afternoon in the First Corps Cadets Armory. Mrs. Wheaton B. Byers, newly appointed Girl Scout commissioner for Boston, making her first public appearance in her new office, presented the medals.

The program included a repetition of the pageant, "The Spirit of the Flag," by the same 15 girls who gave it in Foxhouse, Eng. last summer at the international encampment held there. The pageant is symbolic of the United States and its banner, banners, stripes and merit badges were awarded to several hundred Girl Scouts.

ICE CARNIVAL AIDS FUND

Dartmouth triumphed over Harvard by a score of 5 to 2 in the hockey match between alumni teams at the Radcliffe ice carnival in the Boston Arena last night. More than 4000 persons witnessed the game and the elaborate program of fancy and figure skating by members of the Boston Skating Club, proceeds of the carnival will be applied to the pledge of the Radcliffe Club of Boston to the Radcliffe endowment fund.

MOTOR LEADER SEES NEW FIELD OPENING
"The automotive industry in the United States is far from reaching a point of saturation," Paul W. Littlefield, general manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and the Goodyear Zeppelin Company of Akron, O., told the senior class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night.

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EDITORS HEAR OPIUM DETAILS

(Continued from Page 1)

the pending rate and wage increase bill which is to be brought before the Senate next week.

"There is a serious situation confronting the readers of newspapers. The influence of these publications is endangered by the proposed increase in the rate of postage. It pointed out that the last increase in rates in 1917 caused a loss of readers on many publications and that the second-class mail users are the only class which has had no reduction in rates since the war.

"This is not a box office proposition," he declared. "The newspapers are now paying their way through the mails, and in addition are being burdened with the cost of public services established by order of Congress."

DALTON SCHOOL PLAN DECLARED SUPERIOR

Develops Individual Initiative in Student, Speaker Says

Superior results for the Dalton plan of education, which provides for individual initiative in study and individual development, were claimed by Ernest Jackman, principal of the Dalton (Mass.) High School in the second of the series of lectures on experiments in education, at the Twentieth Century Club this morning.

Originally intended for the elementary grades, Mr. Jackman has adapted it to conditions in a secondary school. While the pupil is required to take certain subjects, pursuit of his studies is left largely to his own choice.

Books and other necessary materials are placed at his disposal and he can have frequent conferences with his teacher. With the work he is to accomplish in all subjects within a given time outlined, he is left free during certain periods of the day to study whatever subject or subjects he sees fit, developing the lesson according to his own interest.

In response to a question Mr. Jackman said that in five years experience with the study in his school it had found that pupils who had studied under the Dalton plan were better prepared for their college work than those who had studied under the traditional system. He advocated small classes of about perhaps 30 pupils.

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Hockey: Harvard vs. Yale, Boston Arena, 8:15.
Traffic Club of New England: Annual banquet, Copley Place.
New England Association of Railroad Veterans: Annual banquet, Hotel Hamilton, Boston.
Phi Eta Club of Harvard University: Presentation of "Peter Called Prince," Alumni Hall, Wellesley College.
Old First Regiment of Massachusetts: Annual dinner and homecoming celebration, Hotel Bellevue.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Annual handicap indoor track and field meet, evening, 7:30, Huntington Avenue, 6:30.
Southern Club of Boston: Annual "Robert E. Lee" entertainment, Copley Plaza.
Debate: Harvard vs. Wesleyan, Harvard University.
Basketball: Tufts vs. Rhode Island State, Goddard Gymnasium, Mendon, 8.

Theaters
Hull's—"The Rink," 8:15.
Keith's Vaudeville, 8:15.
Selwyn—"In the Next Room," 8:15.
Tremont—"Be Your Own Boss," 8:15.
Wibber—"Expressing Willie," 8:15.
Radio
W.N.A.C. Shepard Street, Boston, Mass., 6:30 p. m.—W.N.A.C. dinner-dance from Shepard Colonial Restaurant.
Copley program, 8 p. m.—Dance music, Copley Plaza Orchestra, popular songs, Irving "Crocker and George Rogers.

SUNDAY EVENTS
Old South Forum—"The Outlook for Germany," discussed by Professor Sidney Bradshaw Fay of Smith College, Old South Meeting House, 2:15 (free to the public).
Cambridge Civic Forum: Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, discusses traffic problems, Elks Hall, Central Square, 4.
Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture on "The Appreciation of Greek Sculpture," by Prof. Clarence Kennedy of Smith College, Lecture Hall, 3:30.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: William H. J. Kennedy, dean of Teachers' College of Boston, talks on "Some Greek Grave Monuments," 3:30 (free to the public).
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free men's meeting, George O'Connell, former Harvard athlete, talks on "Sportsmanship," Bates Hall, 3:30.
Cambridge Museum for Children: Talk on "Life in an Indian Pueblo," 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge.
Ford Hall Forum: Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, New York, talks on "Are We Taking Literature Seriously Enough?" 15 Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, 7:30 (free to the public).
Brookline Community Forum: Free public address by Margaret E. Harrison of Baltimore, Beacon Hall, Coolidge Corner, 7:30.
Boston City Club: Organ recital by Elmer Wilson, 8:30.
Boston Central Labor Union: Samuel

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PROTOCOL HELD PEACE WARRANT

World Will Back Project,
David H. Miller Tells
Politics Institute

Declaring that if permanent world peace is to be attained, the responsibility of a war cannot be left to the verdict of history, perhaps 1000 years later, David H. Miller, formerly special assistant in the United States Department of State, expressed the conviction that the Geneva Protocol, outlawing war by arbitrating all disputes, would be adopted, with possible minor changes, by the countries of the world, in his address at the closing session of the school of politics, conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, at Radcliffe College, yesterday.

Mr. Miller, who, with Prof. James T. Shotwell, and Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army (retired), is co-author of the American plan, which, defining the aggressor nation in a possible war as that nation which had refused to arbitrate, was incorporated into the Geneva Protocol.

Both Mr. Miller and Alden G. Alley, special lecturer of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, supported President Coolidge's proposal for the entry of the United States into the World Court as against the Pepper plan.

Make War Impossible

"To make war impossible, to annihilate it, that is the purpose of the protocol," Mr. Miller said. "It is the farthest step which has yet been taken toward a lasting peace. There has been some misapprehension upon the statement that this document provides for 'compulsory' arbitration of all international questions. It is unfortunate that 'compulsory' is the only word which could be found since the only difference between compulsory and voluntary arbitration is that in the former a nation decides that it will arbitrate before the dispute arises, and in the latter a nation decides at the time of the dispute to arbitrate it."

To a question raised by a member of the audience that Great Britain had a vote in the League Assembly for every dominion possession while

the United States had but one, Mr. Miller said that this country with its influence in Haiti, San Domingo and other republics would have sufficient votes to support its side. Mr. Alley described the world as a community in which the nations are neighbors and the United States, as one of the neighbors, as vitally interested in the way in which the community is run. He said that the League of Nations had been established to provide the means of handling international problems of mutual concern in the most equitable way, and the World Court for the peaceful settlement of legal disputes.

Labor Movement Rise

He explained that it was President Coolidge's plan to send an American delegate to the Council and Assembly of the League solely to participate in electing the judges of the court, while Mr. Pepper wished to have a separate conference for this purpose.

Edward Hilton Young, member of Parliament and financial secretary in the Lloyd George Ministry, discussed the "Coming of the Labor Government in Europe" at the final meeting of the school last night. He deplored the Labor movement as essentially an attempt at class rule rather than a difference of opinion based on political doctrines. He said that Europe was watching America and wondering how this country has avoided this issue so long.

He believed that no country will finally get rid of the Socialist fallacy until it has made an experiment in Socialist Government, and that from such an experiment there will inevitably rise a progressive party which is not Socialistic," he said.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO BOSTON EXPLORER

Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Furlong of Boston, explorer, author, and natural scientist, has been elected a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Argentina, it became known today. Only one other American, it is said, Clarence Bloomfield Moore, the archaeologist has received this distinction.

It is the leading geographical society of South America. Lieutenant-Colonel Furlong recently left Boston for Oregon to continue some historical research work and to study the so-called passing on of the "Old West" to more modern ways.

Bust of John Adams Unveiled in Massachusetts State House

Tiny Descendant of America's Second President Prematurely Draws Flag Revealing Gift to State of Sons of the Revolution

Miss Abigail Adams, 9 years old, great-great-granddaughter of John Adams, second President of the United States, could not wait for a signal to unveil the bust of her illustrious ancestor presented to the state this morning in the Hall of Flags at the State House by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

When Abigail believed the time had come to unveil the bust, she deftly pulled away the American flag that sheltered the bronze bust. No smile touched the solemn little face in the shadow of a turndown hat. The small figure, in its dark blue smock, belted with a single line of scarlet, was calm, composed, determined.

As she pulled away the flag a state patrol officer, jumped forward and tried to readjust it although he did not succeed. Little matter that, John Adams of Lincoln, Mass., mother of Abigail, tried also to replace the flag until the prearranged moment should come. The flag was carried away. The incident passed.

Perhaps 200 people stood in the space lined with tawny marble to watch the file of those who would assist in the exercises, preceded by a sergeant-at-arms with his ivory and gold staff, the Governor and Wellington Wells, with the color guard from the Sons of the Revolution, come down the long flight of stairs and take up its place near the niche where the bust has been placed. In the crowd there stood unobtrusively the man who designed the bust, John F. Paramino, who is now at work on a bronze to commemorate the arrival of the world fliers at the Boston Airport.

Mr. Wells, president of the State Senate and president also of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, traced something of the career and accomplishments of the man in whose honor the bust has been placed and whose image and effort contributed so largely to the early history of Massachusetts.

Career of Achievement

Mr. Wells said in part: "Almost two hundred years have passed since there was born in the old town of Quincy, Massachusetts, a man who, without any of the advantages of a privileged position, except the simple force of his own talent and character—rose to the place of highest honor and power and of grateful, enlightened and free people could bestow."

It is entirely fitting that upon this anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, "one of the most brilliant figures in a brilliant century," we pause for a moment to consider this other American, John Adams, the son of our own Commonwealth, to whom we may safely assign the pre-eminent place among the statesmen of the Revolution.

A direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, he was born with a love of liberty which early manifested itself. It is interesting to note that he paid the expenses incident to his education in part by the performance of those menial services at college. The particulars of his important and interesting foreign commissions, of his part in framing the Constitution of this Commonwealth, of his activities as adviser to President Washington, of his appointment as Chief Justice of the State of Massachusetts, of his ministry at the Court of St. James and his service to the United States as its second President, this occasion does not allow time to relate. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that he ad-

vocated the formation of a state constitution, secured to the Nation the old colonial rights in the Newfoundland fisheries, and opened to navigation the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Governor's Address

Governor Fuller, in a brief speech, accepted the bust "on behalf of the great Commonwealth that John Adams loved. In his life of public service, which eventually led him to the high and honorable office of President—the second President of the United States and the first from Massachusetts—he was always the patriot, the lover of his country with an abiding faith in its future. May his memory and his labor in the public service ever be an inspiration to those who follow in serving their fellow citizens."

This evening the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the society, celebrating the two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, will be held at the Hotel Somerset. Governor Fuller will bring greetings from the Commonwealth and Knox trophies will be presented to the War Department, in special Battery D, Seventh Field Artillery, Madison Barracks, New York. Capt. James M. Crane, commanding; to Corp. Walter Jensen, headquarters battery First Field Artillery; to the Navy Department, a battleship trophy to the U. S. S. Tennessee, and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, two competitive trophies, one to the Field Artillery, Battery A, 102d Artillery, Capt. Kenneth B. Shute, commanding, and the other to the Coast Artillery, Battery A, 241st Artillery, Capt. Charles H. Phillips commanding.

The dinner address will be made by B. Loring Young on "Looking Back on the Presidential Campaign of 1924."

WAGES OF SKIVERS SLIGHTLY REDUCED

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—Arbitration awards by the state Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, announced this morning, show a reduction of about 2 1/2 per cent for day workers of the skivers' union. There are no piece price operations in this craft. The old price was \$1.25 for a 48-hour week. The new scale is \$50.50 a week for the same hours.

The trees' union day workers announce 2 1/2 per cent reduction in day work and from 2 to 8 per cent in piece prices. The trees' day scale is \$50.50 a week of 48 hours.

An exhibition of pictures and books dealing with eclipses of the sun have been placed on display at the Central Library of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Much data on Technology eclipse expeditions to Georgia in 1900 and to the island of Sumatra in 1901 are included.

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Surplus 1,600,000
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Usual Collection of
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Priced to clear at once—is our Winter Apparel.
Coats, Dresses, Blouses, Scarfs, Sweaters, Skirts, Sports Suits.
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TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Bust of Second President



Bust of John Adams Unveiled in State House as Gift of Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution. John F. Paramino Was the Sculptor.

DEPARTMENT OFFICE TO BE ABOLISHED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Announcement was received here today of the abolishment of the local department of justice office and the transfer to Boston of the work done here. Adrian L. Potter, agent in charge, is to be transferred to Boston, while William J. Gaffney, recently ordered to Sioux Falls, N. D., has resigned from the service. It is said that strong efforts will be made to bring about the resending of the order owing to the importance of the work done here.

Last July the office was ordered consolidated with that in Hartford, Conn., but opposition of business interests brought cancellation of the order. The local office has served western Massachusetts and part of Vermont.

PLAYS IN FRENCH TO AID VETERANS

Two plays will be given in French at the Peabody Playhouse next Friday evening by the Union des Femmes de France de Boston for the benefit of the soldiers of France blinded during the World War. The cast will include Mesdames Maria Gullery and Fanny Stahl, Messieurs Alfred Miche, Henri Hartman, Andre de Beauvoir, and A. Gillon. Both plays are under the direction of M. de Beauvoir.

The French club is one of the international clubs of the Boston Y. W. C. A. The officers are Mme. Arthur Pruneau, president; Mme. Louise Parrot, vice-president; Marie Hubert, treasurer, and Mme. Andrew Frey secretary. Miss Alfreda Mosher of the Y. W. C. A. is director.

Library Gets Manuscript Atlas Used by 16th Century Navigator

Rare and Picturesque Maps, Devoted to "Recently Discovered" Portions of the Globe, Show Hard Wear—Marseilles Distinguished by Drawing

The Boston Public Library has recently added to its treasures a notable example of the manuscript atlases—called "Portolans," because of their emphasis on the location of ports—which were used by the navigators of the sixteenth century. These atlases, aside from their artistic and personal interest, have great historical importance, in showing the state of geographical knowledge at the time when they were made. Each has special features which add flavor to its interest.

The atlas acquired by the Boston Public Library is noteworthy for a number of reasons. First, it bears on every page the traces of its maker's individuality; it is quite evidently the work of an experienced navigator, made very likely for his own use, rather than a product of one of the well-known map-making establishments of the time.

Second, this navigator, who names himself as Augustin Roussin, of Marseilles, seems to have been personally acquainted with all the shores of America, as well as with the east and west coasts of South Africa. This atlas is largely devoted to the then recently discovered portions of the globe, four of the six maps being devoted to America, and one to southern Africa. It is one of the few manuscript atlases of America in existence, and belonged to a real adventurer.

Third, the atlas shows every sign of hard wear. The old calf covers have been well rubbed by use, the edges of the leaves are black from exposure, there are holes in the edges of the covers, made for fastening thoughts for tying the book and carrying it about. The vellum pages all show effects of much study, though the fine writing is everywhere legible.

Experts agree in dating the atlas somewhere between 1555 and 1580, less than 100 years after the discovery of the western world. St. Augustine, Fla., is already on the map, but the Hudson River had not yet been discovered, nor the fact that Tierra del Fuego is an island. The

names of places, written in countless hundreds along the golden shore lines with the finest of quills, betray a Provençal tendency in their spelling.

The maps are very picturesque, with their gayly colored islands, their pictures of sea-monsters and barbarians, and their finely-drawn ships on all the oceans. The City of Marseilles is distinguished by a picture, as is Lima, Peru. The atlas bears on its opening page a great coat of arms, that of Charles, Duke of Savoy.

This atlas has been placed on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library, together with some of the letters written by scholars about it. Beside it in the cases are other precious books belonging to the library—among them the great Geography of Ptolemy printed in Ulm in 1482, one of the world's most famous books, with the earliest wood-cut maps known.

SIR FREDERICK TO BE GUEST

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice of London is to be guest of honor of the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union at the Chilton Club next Wednesday at 4:30. Sir Frederick, who is in Boston as Lowell Institute lecturer on "Robert Lee the Soldier," is a charter member of the English-Speaking Union. From 1915 to 1918 he was director of military operations of the imperial general staff. He is the author of a number of works, among them "A Record: Forty Days in 1914," and the "Life of Lord Wolseley."

TRAFFIC TALK BY MR. GOODWIN

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as part of his campaign against reckless drivers, will speak at a public meeting in Elks Hall, Central Square, Cambridge, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, on "The Traffic Menace in Cambridge." The meeting, held under the auspices of the Cambridge Civic Forum, is the first in a series of four arranged in co-operation with the Cambridge Safety Council. Walter C. Wardwell, former Mayor of Cambridge, will preside.

New Silks

Printed crepes de chine for day wear

Printed chiffons for bridge, dinner and evening wear

We have in the past week opened about 150 pieces of prints, crepes de chine and chiffons.

"Prints Ferronniere"

These prints were developed by Cheney Brothers, the silk manufacturers, from the artistic designs worked in iron by a great French iron master. The colorings show most artistic grouping of the pastel and high shades. Per yard, . . . \$3, \$4, \$4.50. Our collection of foreign printed silks is also ready; most unusual in both color and designs. Per yard, . . . \$5 to \$8.50.

Washable Silks

Crepes, Radium and Broadcloths. Stripes of striking colors; also staple colorings and plain shades.

Swiss Taffeta

Received from Switzerland, a set of ten smart plaids. The colors are unusual.

New Wool Goods

Rodier's Kashan, plain and changeable, per yard, . . . \$10. Camel's Hair Twills, in large assortments of high colors and staple shades; also natural and white. Per yard, \$4.50 to \$6.50.

"Josecna"

The lightest and finest of cashmere fabrics, fine, thin, cashmere yarns in an extremely close twill. It may truly be called the fabric for all occasions, whether for the sports dress, costume ensemble or the new type of coat.

The colors are the "jewel-tones," so called because they are the same tints as are found in the semi-precious stones.

Rock Crystal, Aragonite, Tourmaline, Tiger-Eye, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Carnelian, Amber, Saphirine.

Helio-Charmeen

The name is suggested by its very light weight (for helium is a synonym for lightness). Soft as silk and nearly as thin, it is most desirable for the new "Bolero" and "Raquette" dress, also for the pleated skirts and dresses. The colors: Tiger-Eye, Gingersnap, Carnelian, Chili, Coda, Rougette, Venezia, Men's Blue, Midnight Blue, Black.

Fancy Wool Dress Fabrics of plaids, stripes and half-and-half effects. Such exquisite colors and daintiness of fabric have never before been found in wool. About 35 styles to choose from.

Price range, per yard

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Rodier Cottons

Special attention is called to a collection of 25 dress patterns just received from Rodier representing his very latest styles and color combinations in these most celebrated cottons.

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Full Dress for the Opera— and Tuxedos for the Auto Show

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Scott's department for social and formal attire has planned ahead too—and we are gratified to say that nowhere else can a man or young man obtain so safe a standard in style—in comfort, both physically and mentally and in ultimate satisfaction.

Young salesmen at the coming automobile show will appreciate our specialized Young Men's Tuxedos—as new in model and make as the car they will stand sponsor for.

Full Dress Coat and Trousers \$80

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Young Men's Tuxedo and Trousers \$50 and \$55

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SCHOOL RELIGION POLICY STUDIED

Ethical Society Speakers Would Bar Religious Teaching in Public Schools

More adequate and consistent teaching of right conduct in the public schools was characterized as one of the pressing needs of modern primary and secondary school education by three speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Boston Ethical Society last night at the Twentieth Century Club. The speakers agreed that the teaching of religion should be kept out of the public schools, it being demanded that the separation of church and state be kept intact.

Charles E. Garman of the Malden Council of Religious Education, Miss Rose A. Carrigan, master of the Shurtleff School, Boston, and Dr. Henry Neumann, promoter of the Ethical Societies in Boston, were the speakers at the meeting.

Describing the system of religious education as he said it was conducted in Malden, Mr. Garman explained that there the schools are closed earlier in the afternoon to permit the students to go to another building where religious teaching is given by representatives of the different faiths. Attendance, he said, was voluntary on the part of the students.

It was Miss Carrigan's plea that more specific attention be paid in the public schools in directing the students along the lines of moral action and right living. She pointed out that repeated observations of good example should be made, and discussion directed for the purpose of evolving an ideal and for the establishment of the habit of ideal action. She urged that the teachers be selected who are best suited to bring out the best from the students as the best intellectual attainments.

Dr. Neumann said that the public schools should emphasize those beliefs which all diverse religious groups can share wholeheartedly. He added:

"If the public schools do their utmost to build sturdy moral character, we can be sure that thus they do much for the child's religious nature. Let the home and the church give their own interpretation of these moral experiences. Teachings in a democracy should unite rather than separate. Wherever the school finds means and women whose conduct offers an admirable example to the children, such conduct should be held up for praise and imitation, regardless of the sect to which these exemplary people belong. History, biography, literature are full of such instances."

MT. SINAI TEMPLE HOLDS CEREMONIAL

Vermont Shriners Elect Officers for the Year

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Jan. 17 (Special)—H. Monford Smith of Lyndonville, who has been Chief Rabbi during the past year, was chosen Potentate of the Mt. Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the annual ceremonial held here yesterday afternoon and evening, and several of the other officers were proposed a grand procession. The ceremony of Montpelier was re-elected recorder and David A. Elliott of Island Pond was re-elected treasurer. Potentate Charles A. Davis of Burlington presided.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BRANCH MAY BE BUILT

VANCEBORO, Me., Jan. 17 (Special)—The Canadian National Railway expects to construct its proposed branch line this year from a point on the St. John Valley Railway in the Parish of Kingsclear, York County, toward Vanceboro, for its long-talked-of independent connection with the New England States, which also will make a new short direct line from Halifax to New York for the system.

Surveys for this line were completed a year ago, but the Dominion Senate defeated the proposition introduced a bill authorizing this as one of the most needed of all the proposed C. N. R. branch lines.

IMPLEMENT DEALERS ELECT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—J. A. Sullivan of Northampton was elected president of the New England Implement Dealers' Association yesterday in the final session of its three days' convention here. Other officers chosen are: Vice-Presidents, James C. Peabody of Houlton, Me.; M. J. Murphy of Newport, R. I.; H. D. Chadwick of Concord, N. H.; E. C. Howard of Bellows Falls, Vt.; George S. Phelps of Thompsonville, Conn.; Frank J. Taplin of this city; secretary, Clarence N. Bacon of this city; treasurer, F. C. Taplin of this city. The convention was voted the most successful ever held by the association.

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Music, Art and Theaters

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Kreisler. On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the eleventh concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Percy Grainger conducting.

Monday afternoon, Jan. 19, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Kathleen Mary Madden, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Suzanne Daney, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Greta Torpadie, soprano, and Salvatore de Stefano, harpist.

Thursday evening, Jan. 22, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harold Morris, pianist.

On the same evening, in St. James Theater, a piano recital by Alexander Borovsky.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, and Saturday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, the thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with Igor Stravinsky as soloist in his piano concerto.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25, in the Copley Plaza Hotel, a concert by the Yvonne Symphonette, assisted by Clara Sheer, soprano.

Monday evening, Jan. 26, in the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company opens a two weeks' engagement, with the following:

Monday, Jan. 26, "Aida" (Gaisa, Marschall).

Tuesday, Jan. 27, "Louise" (Garden, Answa).

Wednesday matinee, Jan. 28, "Boris Godunov" (Challapin).

Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, "Bohème" (Mason, Hackett).

Thursday, Jan. 29, "Faust" (Mason, Hackett).

Friday, Jan. 30, "Carmen" (Garden, Answa).

Saturday matinee, Jan. 31, "Romeo and Juliet" (Mason, Hackett).

Saturday evening, Jan. 31, "Tosca" (Mason, Hackett).

Sunday matinee, Feb. 1, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Sunday evening, Feb. 1, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Tuesday matinee, Feb. 3, "Madam Butterfly" (Mason, Hackett).

Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, "Rigoletto" (Mason, Hackett).

Thursday matinee, Feb. 5, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Thursday evening, Feb. 5, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Friday matinee, Feb. 6, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Friday evening, Feb. 6, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Saturday matinee, Feb. 7, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Saturday evening, Feb. 7, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Sunday matinee, Feb. 8, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Sunday evening, Feb. 8, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Monday matinee, Feb. 9, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Monday evening, Feb. 9, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Tuesday matinee, Feb. 10, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Wednesday matinee, Feb. 11, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Thursday matinee, Feb. 12, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Thursday evening, Feb. 12, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Friday matinee, Feb. 13, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

Friday evening, Feb. 13, "The Jew of Malta" (Mason, Hackett).

"OWN YOUR HOME" PLEA IS STRESSED

Home Beautiful Exposition to Have Novel Features

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's plea to the young people of Massachusetts to take a greater interest in owning their own homes is expected to have strong bearing on this particular phase of the Home Beautiful and Building Trades Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building from April 25 to May 2, inclusive.

In a recent address before the Real Estate Exchange the Governor said in part: "I deplore the tendency of many of our young people of not owning their own homes."

In commenting on this address General Manager Chester I. Campbell of the exposition said: "It is just this condition among the young people of Massachusetts that the exposition is endeavoring to alleviate. To this end a great deal of attention is being given to the Own Your Home Movement."

Among the exhibits that will be located in the Own Your Home section will be real estate, contractors, builders, architects, lumber dealers, roofing dealers, hardware merchants, cement manufacturers, heating appliance salesmen and others. In each booth there will be a staff of experts to answer questions.

HIGGINSON JR. CHOSEN BY HARVARD ALUMNI

Francis Lee Higginson Jr. of Boston, permanent treasurer of the Harvard College class of 1900, has been chosen chief marshal of the alumni for this year's commencement at Harvard in June. He was elected by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, upon nomination by his classmates of 1900, in accordance with the usual custom of having the chief marshal selected each year from the class which will celebrate at commencement the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation from college.

Mr. Higginson was captain of two Harvard varsity crews as an undergraduate, rowing stroke on the 1899 combination which defeated Yale by six boat lengths. In 1919-20 he was chairman of the Harvard graduate rowing committee, of which he is still a member.

LICENSE IS REFUSED PROPOSED BUS LINE

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16 (Special)—The License Board late yesterday refused to grant the petition of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company for permission to run automobile busses in Worcester in connection with a Boston-Worcester bus line.

EGYPTOLOGIST TO LECTURE

Masterpieces of Egyptian Art will be discussed by Prof. Jean Capart of the University of Liège and director of the Royal Cinquantenaire Museums in Brussels, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, in the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University. The lecture will be illustrated and free to the public. Prof. Capart, who this year is visiting professor on the Educational Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, is an authority on Egyptology and has written a number of books and articles on Egyptian art and civilization.

TURKISH COLLEGE IS TOPIC

The Massachusetts branch of the Constantinople Woman's College association will meet next Monday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Proctor, 297 Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Marguerite Harrison will speak on "The Better Half of Turkey," and Herbert L. Willett Jr. will discuss the work of the Constantinople Woman's College and Robert College at Constantinople, the American University of Beirut, the International College at Smyrna, and the Sofia American schools in Bulgaria. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews will present the speakers.

At the Boston City Club, there is an exhibit of Boston artists, including such contributors as William Kaula, Gertrude Fiske, Lilla Cabot Perry and Mrs. Page.

FIFTY YEARS IN COURT

Office associates of Francis P. Ewing of Roxbury, in recognition of his 50 years of service as an assistant clerk in the Suffolk Superior Court, held a dinner in his honor at the Boston City Club last night, and presented to him a purse of gold. James F. McElmott was toastmaster. Earlier in the day, Mr. Ewing had received many gifts, and at the opening of the court, had been eulogized from the bench.

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FINE ARTS MUSEUM ADDITION TO HOUSE NEW COLLECTIONS

Raising of Fund for New Wing Called Outstanding Event of Year by Dr. Fairbanks—Will Accommodate Exhibits Now Scattered in Various Galleries

Affording a series of galleries for objects of western art other than paintings, and space for the section in Indian art, and for new collections from Egypt, the success of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in raising funds to build a new wing is called the outstanding event during the last year by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks in his annual report as director, made public today, following the announcement of his resignation, yesterday.

In particular the new wing will provide a place for various paneled rooms from England and France, as well as from the early period in America which the museum has been acquiring in recent years.

Dr. Fairbanks states, "and it will bring together exhibitions of sculpture, tapestries, and other textiles, ivories, bronzes, furniture, jewelry, silver, glass, pottery, porcelain, etc., which are now scattered through various galleries in the present building."

Dr. Fairbanks points out that the new wing, which it is hoped will be completed in the course of 1926, will by no means finish the structure that was planned in 1906. He says: "It will remain for future generations to complete the building as the collections grow and demand more space. With the completion of the new wing, however, each department of the museum as the collections now stand, will be satisfactorily housed in a manner which will not require radical change in the future."

Large Requests Received

Requests were received from Alexander Meadley for \$20,000 and from Mrs. Robert Shaw Russell for \$25,000. Mrs. Horatio G. Curtis made a memorial gift of \$20,000. Purchases and gifts have greatly enhanced the various collections, he says.

Reviewing the work of the last 18

BUILDING PERMITS GAINED LAST YEAR

City Indorsed Construction Increase of \$12,000,000

Building permits issued last year by the City of Boston provided for construction exceeding in value that of 1923 by more than \$12,000,000. The total value of construction for which permits were given in 1924 was \$53,681,931. Of this amount \$42,444,643 was for new work and \$10,487,288 was for alterations.

Of the construction work there were 338 apartment and tenement house permits, at a cost of \$8,757,312; 174 apartment and tenement houses in combination with stores, at a cost of \$2,589,517; 2207 garages at a cost of \$5,197,864; \$9,042,000 worth of mercantile buildings; \$8,493,063 worth of office buildings, and 22 hotels at a cost of \$2,608,916.

Charles S. Danneel, clerk of the building department, said that if the permits for the proposed Statler Hotel, which involves several millions, were included in the figures for 1925, the building operations of 1925 and 1924 so far as represented by building permits would probably be about the same.

J. J. KIELY, Y. POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The nomination of John J. Kiely, now acting postmaster at New York, to be postmaster of that city, was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Coolidge.

LECTURE ON STAINED GLASS

"The Art of Making Stained Glass" will be explained in a free public lecture by Charles Concock, Boston manufacturer of European history, at Smith College, at the Old South Meeting House Forum tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Dr. Fay passed last summer in travel and research work in Europe. A recent preceding the lecture will be given by George N. Boynton, tenor.

DR. FAY TO SPEAK AT FORUM

"The Outlook for Germany" will be discussed by Dr. Sidney Bradshaw Fay, professor of European history, at Smith College, at the Old South Meeting House Forum tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Dr. Fay passed last summer in travel and research work in Europe. A recent preceding the lecture will be given by George N. Boynton, tenor.

ROYAL CORTISNOZ TO SPEAK

Works of the French painter, Degas, will be discussed in a free public illustrated lecture by Royal Cortisnoz, New York art critic, at Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, next Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. A member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Mr. Cortisnoz is well known as a lecturer on art and as author of a number of books on art, among them "Augustus St. Gaudens," 1907; "John La Farge," 1911; "Art and Common-sense," 1913, and "American Artism," 1923.

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No ice or snow, no overcoats or furs, just the balmy temperature of June. Flowers and their fragrance fill the air, the golfer makes a new low score, bathers bask in golden sunshine, the motorist visits orange grove and lake and a thousand natural wonders—life is at its best and beauty reaches heights unknown in northern climes.

By all means visit Florida and Miami this winter, and remember that Florida at its best is Coral Gables. Miami's Master Suburb, 15,000,000 has been spent to make Coral Gables a joy to visit or resident. Magnificent entrances and plazas, two golf courses and clubhouses, certain racing, polo, tennis courts, hotels and apartment houses, tea gardens, movie dance floors and five hundred beautiful homes of rare Spanish style. You must see Coral Gables to appreciate its beauty. You must live there to know all of the joys of a real home in Florida.

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PRIZES OFFERED TO RURAL SCHOOLS

Contest in Vermont Counties Is Announced

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Jan. 17 (Special)—The rural school in each of Vermont's 14 counties which shows the greatest improvement during the coming spring and summer will receive a prize of \$100 through a gift made by Redfield Proctor, former Governor, and Miss Emily Proctor.

Announcement of the contest is made by Clarence H. Dempsey, State Commissioner of Education. Each school wishing to compete must make application to the deputy commissioner of its district on or before Feb. 15. The contest is to begin on March 1 and close on Sept. 15. The prizes are to be given only to one rural school and will be announced as soon after Sept. 15 as the necessary comparisons can be made.

The award of prizes will be determined by three factors, improvement in school building, in its equipment and its grounds. The prizes are offered not for the best building, but for those in which the greatest improvement is shown. The money, when received, is to be devoted entirely to additional improvement of the schools which have won the prizes or to other rural schools in the town.

Standards Constantly Raised

"As the museum grows in size and importance, its organization inevitably changes and its ideals are modified. The effort to increase the standard of the collections is an effort to raise the standard of the collections by adding fewer and fewer objects, and only those of high quality. The preservation of works of art for future generations is a matter of the first importance. To preserve valuables from theft is evidently necessary; to preserve stone and bronze, oil paintings, water-colors, Oriental paintings and prints from deterioration is equally necessary and far more difficult. The problem of exhibition, the exhibition of a work of art in such a way that it may have its best opportunity to impress on the beholder all the intellectual and emotional content which the artist put into it, receives constant study. Moreover, the museum seeks more and more diligently to give the visitor all the assistance it can in grasping the significance of the objects it displays. By the spoken word, the written word it seeks to help every visitor who is ready to avail himself of such aid. And at the same time it aims to make available for scholars the material it possesses."

Y. M. C. A. THRIFT WEEK PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The Boston Y. M. C. A. will participate in National Thrift Week, which opens today (Saturday, Jan. 17). There will be a short program in the lobby of the Huntington Avenue branch each noon, with an address by a speaker interested in the subject assigned for that day.

The subjects each day are as follows: Saturday, "Pay Bills Day"; Sunday, "Share With Others Day"; Monday, "Thrift or Bank Day"; Tuesday, "Life Insurance Day"; Wednesday, "Own Your Home Day"; Friday, "Safe Investments Day"; The Army and Navy branch of the Y. M. C. A., in Charlestown, is also observing Thrift Week.

SOPHOMORE CARNIVAL AT SMITH ANNOUNCED

The sophomore carnival at Smith College will be held on the evening of Jan. 21 on Paradise Pond. At this party the president of the freshman class will be formally crowned by the sophomore president. A reception will be held in the canteen, at which Mrs. Frances F. Bernard, dean of the college; Prof. Sarah Hinks of the department of English and dean of the class of 1928, Prof. Mira B. Wilson of the department of biblical literature and dean of the class of 1927, and Mrs. Laura L. Scales, warden of the college, will receive.

ROYAL CORTISNOZ TO SPEAK

Works of the French painter, Degas, will be discussed in a free public illustrated lecture by Royal Cortisnoz, New York art critic, at Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, next Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. A member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Mr. Cortisnoz is well known as a lecturer on art and as author of a number of books on art, among them "Augustus St. Gaudens," 1907; "John La Farge," 1911; "Art and Common-sense," 1913, and "American Artism," 1923.

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RESTRICTING OUTDOOR "ADS" BY STATE LAWS ADVOCATED

National Committee Reports Co-operation Pledges by
Prominent Advertisers, But Believes Legislation Con-
sistent Move to Protect Beauty of Highways

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Appeals to the state legislatures were declared to be the next consistent move of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, which has just held its first annual meeting. While notable progress regarding the promises for co-operation made by prominent advertisers was reported, it is believed that only by legal measures can the beauty of country roads be fully protected. To this effect, a letter from Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, was read by Miss Florence A. Paul, chairman of the local committee in York Village, Me., which contained the statement:

Wide Publicity
"Every bit of publicity you can obtain regarding the importance of this matter will be of help—whether it be in the form of public meetings or letters to the papers or other new articles. It will also be well to take the matter up with all possible members of the Legislature, either in your locality or elsewhere, and by the distribution of literature among them to prove to them the wisdom of concerted action in this matter. I am hopeful that we may get somewhere this winter."

The lack of any such legislation in the United States with the ex-

ception of provisions made by the State of Massachusetts was pointed out to the members by Frank B. Williams, counsel for the committee and a director on the legal board of the regional plan for New York. Such regulations as exist apply only to the safety of signboards, not to their aesthetic effect, he said.

England's Progress
"England has passed laws to prevent advertising boards in places of special beauty," Mr. Williams said, "but here we have nothing in our laws that regards the appearances of signs. Many advertisers would be willing to concede if the reasonableness of our demands could be emphasized from many sources. The reasonableness will depend upon the extent of public benefit to be derived from such regulation. Legislation seems to me to be the only fair way, and our next move should be to secure measures in all states."

Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman, in a report of the growth since the committee was organized in December, 1923, said that of 1114 ballots sent to motorists asking their opinion on the restriction, not the abolition, of outdoor advertising, only 105 stated any opposition. Co-operation in preserving the beauty of rural roads wherever possible was pledged by 22 national advertisers.

Progress in the Churches

The World War caused the withdrawal of all Protestant foreign missionaries from 219 residence stations, which are today either not occupied at all or are in the hands of Christian nationals, according to data compiled for a World Missionary Atlas, soon to be published by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, the Associated Press reports.

Of the stations completely vacated, 126 are in Africa, 58 in India, 21 in western Asia, 11 in Netherlands Indies. For the most part the stations vacated were occupied before the war by Continental missionaries. There are missionaries in residence at 4598 stations.

Sectarianism was assailed by Dr. John M. Moore of Brooklyn, chairman of the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in an address at the annual meeting of the home missions council in Atlantic City. The keynote of the conference seemed to be to get the mission workers to face the fields anew without the old time denominational segregation and competition.

"We do not yet foresee the day of anything corresponding to complete denominational amalgamation," said Dr. Moore. "Many think we shall never have organic union. However that may be, the days of co-operation are here."

"Denominations may still exist without apology, but sectarianism has been put on the offensive and must now contend with a well-established Christian public opinion."

A committee, headed by the Rev. H. N. Morse, of the board of national missions of the Presbyterian Church, was appointed to work out a plan to prevent overlapping of mission work.

A common creed, church union, the evangelization of aliens in America, modern application of reformation principles, the message of the Reformed church to modern democracy, and the challenge of the international situation to the church from the American viewpoint, are some of the themes to be discussed at the twelfth council of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System, at Cardiff, Wales, June 30 to July 2, 1925, according to official announcement by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Master, secretary of the western or American section of the alliance.

The standard contract obtained by the Actors' Equity Association for members, whereby actors are not required to rehearse on Sunday in states or cities where performance is unlawful on the Sabbath, brought congratulations from the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States at its recent annual meeting.

The United States leads in sums contributed to foreign missions. Approximately 700 Protestant organizations are now carrying on missionary work, and their total income for general foreign missions, as reported in 1923, was \$69,555,148, according to the Associated Press.

Of this total \$45,272,793 was received by societies having headquarters in the United States, \$3,357,729 by Canadian societies and \$13,342,499 by British societies. Continental societies had an income of \$3,931,305.

A pledge of \$100,000 made by the Corporation of Trinity Church toward the building fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, is announced by Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Arrangements are being made by the National Christian Council of China to set up a bureau of economic and social research. Funds have been obtained, and a preliminary survey is being made "to discover the needs of Chinese Christian education and social workers along this line, to study how best to set it up and to suggest some of the lines of its activities."

The congregation of the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Statesville, N. C., has extended an invitation to the Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church to meet here this spring. The Synod embraces the states from Virginia to Florida and from the Carolinas to Arkansas.

After eight years of advertising fundamental Christian facts in the daily press of Japan, the Rev. Albertus Pieters, who has been in charge of this novel, undenominational mode of evangelism, declares

that the results have exceeded the most optimistic expectations of those who launched the project, it is reported in The Christian Century.

More than 7500 inquiries have come in from Japan. Such inquiries are answered with tracts, books and personal interviews, and further instruction is given through correspondence courses. A budget of \$250,000 a year is sought for this project.

For the benefit of children who live beyond reach of Sunday schools, a plan called "Sunday school by post" has been inaugurated by the Presbyterian department of Sunday school missions.

The five-year laymen's program of the Universalist denomination will be launched at a dinner to be given in New York City by the National Laymen's Committee on Jan. 18.

Congregationalists have joined with the Presbyterians in support of the new church project for Japanese in Salt Lake City. In no place, it is said, do the two denominations compete in work among the Japanese.

Interdenominational pastorates have been tried for a number of years in several smaller universities. These efforts have succeeded in proportion, generally speaking, to the fitness of the man to the place for which he was selected. Although without a free hand or a free field, the interdenominational pastor has been moving to larger and larger usefulness, according to the annual report of the university secretary of the council of church boards of education.

Fifty-seven college boys and girls of the First Presbyterian Church of Canton, O., when home for the holidays, were guests at a dinner given by the church.

Students of Haskell Institute, a school for American Indians located at Lawrence, Kan., compose a Sunday school with an enrollment of approximately 675 persons. Of the 25 classes, 25 are taught by students from the University of Kansas.

The first department of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the institute for Jewish studies, was formally opened on Dec. 22 the anniversary of the victory of the Maccabees over the Greeks.

Weekday religious education classes, started recently in Bridgeport, Conn., list approximately half of the 20,000 school children of the city.

The midwinter meeting of the New England Associate Alliance has just been held in the First Unitarian Church of Worcester, Mass.

A Chicago news bureau to be opened by the Protestant Episcopal Church will circulate news of the diocese in the daily press and throughout church periodicals.

Laymen of the Old South Church congregation of Boston are delivering a series of addresses scheduled for Friday evenings during January and February.

Sir Henry Lunn, on returning from his visit to the United States, states that through the Federal Council the movement toward church co-operation is further advanced in America than it is in Great Britain.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS URGE CHILD LAW VOTE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Acting upon a recommendation of its committee on industrial relations of which Lincoln Cromwell of William Iselin & Co. is chairman, the Merchants' Association of New York has approved a proposal to refer the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution to the voters of the State in the form of a referendum. Gov. Alfred E. Smith and leaders of both houses of the Legislature have been informed of the association's decision embodied in a resolution adopted by unanimous action of the board of directors.

The resolution advocates that the proposed amendment be "submitted to the voters of the State of New York by referendum in order that the sentiment of the voters may be secured prior to any conclusive action by the state Legislature."

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Or flower-patterned chiffon with beading and lace. For afternoon—plaitings, laces and flounces on figured chiffon introduce a new feminine note. \$68.00 to \$195.00.

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Delicacy is the spirit of the mode, so whether a frock is plain or figured chiffon, the colors are softly toned.

In youthful styles with the flounces, godets and circular flare of the newest youthful silhouette—many trimmed with the smart laces of the mode. \$50.00 to \$120.00.

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250 Comfortables, with both sides of plain silk, in various colors; lambs' wool-filled . . . each \$14.75

250 Comfortables with figured sateen center, plain sateen border and back . . . each \$8.50

500 White Dimity Bedspreads, corded and striped, with plain hems. Made of fine imported yarns:

Size 72x99 inches . . . each \$3.75
Size 90x99 inches . . . each 4.75

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Fine Double Satin Damask Tablecloths
each . . . \$8.75, 11.50, 14.50, 21.00

Fine Double Satin Damask Napkins
per dozen . . . \$11.50, 12.75, 15.00, 20.00

Hemstitched Room Towels
per dozen . . . \$11.25, 13.50, 15.50, 17.50

Hemstitched Guest Towels
per dozen . . . \$5.75, 6.25, 8.00, 9.00

Hemstitched Sheets
per pair . . . \$9.75, 12.75, 16.50

Hemstitched Pillow Cases
per pair . . . \$4.25, 4.75, 6.00

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Tablecloths, size 72x108 inches . . . each \$21.00
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(First Floor)

Music of the World—Theatrical News

The New Musical Italy

By ALFREDO CASELLA

ROMA, Jan. 2. FACETIOUS Englishmen once compared Italy to a quickly growing child whose clothes were always too short. It is true that the development of this country—especially during the last 20 years—has acquired an ever increasing rhythmic speed; and that, daily, Italian life outgrows the bounds which become too narrow to hold it.

It is the same in every sphere of national activity. But above all amongst the intellectual classes one can see the contrast between the young and the old. The younger generation are so advanced that, inevitably, the most paradoxical situations result. But here, as everywhere, solid and venerable customs yield little by little before the urge of the new life which wells up unceasingly. Tout s'arrange (this axiom is the basis of the Italian attitude) and time will put everything in its place.

Fully to appreciate the immense progress accomplished by Italy in the musical world during the last 20 years one must not compare her with nations where music has for centuries been almost a national institution, as for example in Germany. Everyone knows that Italy, after giving birth to all the forms of pure music—which other countries have since brought to perfection—has gradually been reduced to the cult of theater music. It is, however, true that she has been able to enrich this form to such an extent that it has assumed to her for two centuries a position of unquestioned supremacy over all the other musical forms, a supremacy which she still maintains.

A Superficial Sensitiveness
But the cultivation of a form of music in which everything is sacrificed to the tyranny of the singer has naturally produced in the Italian public a peculiar superficial sensitiveness. Italy is the country where all arts readily assume theatrical and brilliant forms. Thus the opera was predestined to come to life and to flourish in Italy. But it is none the less true that the abuse of melodrama has gradually brought our public to a culture exclusively theatrical.

Thirty years ago there existed in Italy not a single regular symphony orchestra, nor of two chamber music societies in all. The programs would include Beethoven as the dull, and respectable composer beside whom, to capture the indulgence of the pub-

Public Taste Changing

Today Italy numbers over 100 chamber music societies, and, not including the splendid Augusteo Orchestra in Rome, which regularly gives two to three concerts a week, there are symphony orchestras in Milan, Turin, Palermo, Modena and Bologna. The public taste is changing with surprising rapidity; even 20 years ago no one could have foretold such a striking transformation.

I repeat, we must not compare Italy to Germany, to Austria or to Czechoslovakia, countries where a serious musical culture has been deeply entrenched in the heart of the masses for hundreds of years. But nevertheless it is certain that Italy is again taking the place which she formerly held in the musical world, and can now be numbered amongst the great musical nations.

We must always distinguish—in this powerful movement of regeneration—between pure music (symphony and chamber music), on the one hand, and that of the theater on the other. If the first today has already reached its maturity, the same, unfortunately, cannot be said of the second. There exists in Italy, it is true, a theater unique in the world for perfection of lyrical realizations, the Scala of Milan. But the other theaters are far from reaching or even approaching this achievement, and are at a somewhat inglorious existence.

Difficult Conditions
For one thing it must be recognized that material conditions seem deplorable. Everyone knows how difficult it is to run a theater at the present time. But creative artists are also going through a big crisis. Perhaps the musical theater of Italy suffers by reason of its own great past. The programs were more exhausted itself. But I am more inclined to think that it is the question of a period of arrest in its history.

Verdi's Requiem in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

BERLIN, Dec. 22. WITHIN a decade the observer of musical life is struck by the contrasts furnished by works and composers. Some are rising, while others are falling. Among the most important of those helped by time is the Requiem by Giuseppe Verdi. This mass, written by an opera composer, when he was about 60, had, at its first appearance, aroused much attention in Germany. This happened, however, in a period when Wagner was mounting to the zenith of his fame.

Hans von Bülow was one of the first who appreciated the greatness of the later Verdi. But it took Verdi a long time to traverse the path of misunderstanding. Meanwhile all that was in Wagner had been recognized as something lessening the value of his work. Verdi, on the contrary, was revealed as the great master whose principal aim it was to express his true feelings without any regard to the world round him. His "Falstaff" was the great and unexpected finale of his career.

A Favorite in Germany
This now, about a quarter of a century after his passing, it may be said that Verdi has become the favorite composer of the Germans, and works such as the Requiem are looked upon with a new feeling of admiration.

The performance conducted by Bruno Walter recently gave a new interpretation of the work. Walter, a man of romantic sentimentality, imbued Verdi with a new lyric sentiment. But this did not preclude the extraordinary force with which the "Dies Irae" was expressed.

Of course, it is very difficult to find four soloists equal to the parts. How important the vocal quartet is here everybody knows. Berta Kurland from the Vienna Staatsoper took the soprano part with that clearness and purity of tone peculiar to her. Jenny Sonnenschein, a very gifted contralto, had some very good moments of expressive singing; Peter Raittschiff, a young Bulgarian tenor, did not give his very beautiful voice the color required by his part, and Michael Gittowsky, a Russian bass, discovered by Bruno Walter, has not yet developed his powerful instrument to perfection. In spite of these shortcomings and though these soloists did not always agree, the whole performance left in the hearers a feeling of great satisfaction.

Concerts in Small Rooms
It is very strange that now, at a time when music seems to have reached a high degree of development, the musical life of Berlin presents some facts reminding us of the state of things of about 20 years ago. We find concerts taking

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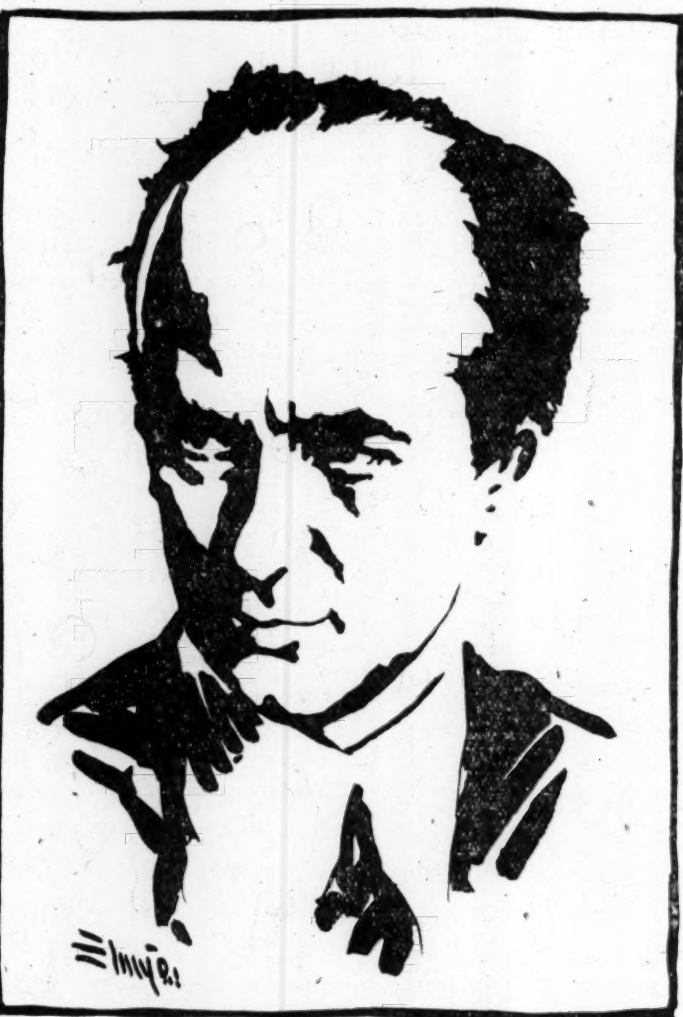
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and that our theater will soon come into its own again.

The Wagnerian crisis also made serious havoc in Italy. For 50 years it seemed that our theater had received a mortal blow. But today we are waking up and can already declare that although Wagner has certainly done harm to the theater of Meyerbeer and Halévy, yet Verdi, Rossini and even Bellini are still very much alive after the rude assault of the man of Bayreuth. And the younger Italians are beginning to see that Rossini and Scarlatti are still, after all, better masters, safer business propositions for them than this or that Germanic colossus or any magnificent Slavonic barbarian.

That is why I can believe in an approaching renaissance of the Italian lyrical theater; I am even quite sure of it. "Qui vivra verra."



WILHELM FURTWÄNGLER © Keystone View Co.

Furtwängler on the New Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. WILHELM FURTWÄNGLER, conductor for the time being of the Philharmonic Orchestra, responded in brief terms to some queries made on behalf of the music department of The Christian Science Monitor the other night, giving replies that savored more, perhaps, of assent and acknowledgment than of militant partisan opinion; but that disclosed, nevertheless, an artist of positive, practical outlook.

No doubt the definiteness of the man is what has brought him into the high favor which he enjoys with

conductor of the Gewandhaus Orchestra in Leipzig and the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin.

To quote a word or two of his talk, "I am interested," said he, "in modern music as well as ancient. You may know that, because I have included Stravinsky's 'Sacre du Printemps' on the program of one of my concerts. In Germany, I have presented many works by the composers of today. Coming here as a guest, I preferred to stick to the styles that are better known and more favored by the New York public. Had it been advisable, I could have made with enough modern music to fill all my programs."

"When you speak of the music of today, you must bear in mind that you have two generations to reckon with. In Germany, for example, we have Strauss and Pfitzner, who represent the older generation; and we have Hindemith and Brahm, who represent the younger. I might mention other names, but those will suffice to illustrate."

"As for influences, I cannot see that the German school has been affected by the Russian in any fundamental way. Hindemith somewhat touches on Stravinsky, who is himself half Russian and half French; but generally speaking, he strikes out his own path and away from the 'direction of German composers' just now is toward chamber music and away from the orchestra;

the Philharmonic members. For musicians, though they live in cloud-land, like, as well as people who keep house on the ground, to know their orientation. They prefer, accordingly, a director who understands in all clearness what he is about, especially at rehearsals; one who is so familiar with his material that he does not need too much repetition of instrumental effects, in order to learn them; and one who can convey in the shortest possible time any peculiar ideas he may entertain in regard to interpretation."

Now whether Mr. Furtwängler should be regarded as the long desired Philharmonic leader or not, his visit furnishes a pleasant interlude in the present season. At this moment, Philharmonic music promises remarkably for the reason, apparently, that everybody concerned takes pleasure in producing it. And yet, there exists a school of thinking which holds that the conductor best calculated to meet the difficulties, whatever they may be, of the music of the future, should be a player, rather than like journeyman, is the military martinet.

Whatever the event, Mr. Furtwängler directs this winter his 10th concert to here. He goes to London in February to direct two concerts with the London Symphony Orchestra; then he returns to his duties as

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Furtwängler on the New Music

but it is the same everywhere. And when a modern composer does write for orchestra, he is inclined to employ a comparatively small assemblage of instruments. The day of the big orchestra of Strauss, Bruckner and Mahler is past. The big orchestra, anyway, strikes me as having been a preference with these composers as individuals, rather than a necessity with them as representatives of a movement. They pursued in their manner the conception of largeness which Wagner entertained. Brahms did not take up with the notion at all. He continued the methods of Beethoven.

"As the large orchestra is a thing of the past, so is the large form of German composers, I believe, are completely done with the long symphony. The German public, we must understand, are still interested in the works of Mahler and Bruckner. Big compositions remain in the repertoire, though the big style, as a thing for composers to practice, has gone out."

"With the disappearance of the large form, there arises a new theory of subject-matter. The tendency today is away from descriptive music and the symphonic poem. Furthermore, it is away from the traditional symphony. To put the case briefly, composers are inclining to small forms and are expressing themselves in the language of absolute music."

"The program of the twelfth symphony concert, given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, consisted of Beethoven's Overture to 'Egmont,' 'Coriolanus,' and 'The direction of German composers just now is toward chamber music and away from the orchestra;

hears the sixth played with such a fortunate choice of tempi. This symphony, until yesterday, has always seemed a tiresome work full of needless repetitions, often childish in the character of its themes and in its imitations of the sounds of nature."

Not so yesterday. Mr. Koussevitzky succeeded in bringing out what

This was not the program as originally announced. Mr. Koussevitzky is a conductor of surprises. Not only does he change his programs at short notice, but his conducting of them is not lacking in that element also. It is worth noting that the first and most natural thought in connection with the symphony, concerns these days, concerns Mr. Koussevitzky. Rightly or not, in spite of ourselves, his personality has become all pervading.

Several times he has played the music of Beethoven, in a manner which was unmistakably original if not always conformable with preconceived ideas or so-called traditions. He has even played such music in a manner which was to say the least whimsical and capricious.

A Greater Koussevitzky
Yesterday's program offered him abundant opportunity for the further display of those qualities which have distinguished him in the past. Yet here Mr. Koussevitzky must have surprised those who were looking forward to more of those often strangely distorted versions of familiar pieces, yesterday a much greater Koussevitzky was revealed to the public, a Koussevitzky with a broader and more concentrated conception of Beethoven than was to be observed in the playing of either of the Third or the Fifth symphonies at past concerts.

Yet the performance was not ultra conservative and the impress of the conductor's individuality was not lacking. The music was played in the true romantic style. His conception of it was poetic and imaginative but fancy was duly restrained and never overstepped the bounds of good taste. Proportions were well observed and it is doubtful if a more satisfying interpretation of these two symphonies could be desired by the most fastidious.

Possibly the last movement of the Seventh symphony might have gained in rhythmic incisiveness had it been at a slightly slower pace, but never has it been our good fortune to

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Thursday at 8—FAUST, with Mason, Clausen, Swarthout, Hackett, Deferre, Chappell, Conductor, St. Leger.
Saturday at 2—BORIS GODUNOFF, with Lenka, Cortis, Chappell, Cottrill, Lazzari. Conductor, Polakov.
Saturday at 8—TALES OF HOFFMAN, final performance, with MacBeth, Perini, Anisimov, Schwara, Kipius. Conductor, Lazzari.

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New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Marguerite Namara may appear in an operetta based on the life of Jenny Lind, the book to be written by Guy Bolton. P. T. Barnum would be a character in the story.

The Ben Greet Players have been invited to give a Shakespearean season in Paris in English.

Edith Day is to appear in the London production of "Rose-Marie."

The leading roles in Rita Welman's "Moon Magic," now in rehearsal, will be played by Margalo Gilmore, Rita Jolivet, Louis Calhern and Hamilton Revelle.

Among impending plays is Walter Hasenclever's "Beyond," which will open at the Provincetown Playhouse. This is the expressionist play, with only two characters and no scenery in the usual sense. Helen Gahagan, last seen here in the all-star revival of "Leah Kleschna," and Walter Abel of the Greenwich Village Theatre and the Provincetown Playhouse, will play the two roles.

The title of Michael Mindlin's forthcoming production has again been changed. The play will be known as "House of Sand."

"Minick" will end its engagement at the Bijou Theater two weeks from Saturday night and will go thence to Chicago.

"The Sapphire Ring," translated by Isabel Leighton from the Hungarian of Laszlo Lakatos, will be presented in Washington on Feb. 23 by George Closs, with a New York engagement to follow.

"Natja," an operetta with music from Tchaikovsky, will be produced in Philadelphia on Feb. 2 by B. Whittier.

Louise Allen will appear with James Barton in "When Summer Comes," a musical comedy soon to be produced.

Toddy Gerard will play the leading role in "The Rat," the English melodrama to be produced by Earl Carroll.

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MARILYN in "PETER PAN"
By Sir Jas. Barrie
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TUES. EVE. | THAIS
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Garden Time's Coming

Beautiful Gardens in America. By Louise Shelton. Revised edition. 194 new illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$10.

Gardens: A Note-Book of Plans and Sketches. By J. C. Forester. Translated from the French by Helen Gorenzau Fox. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$12.

IN EPITOMIZING American gardening art Miss Shelton's book, greatly augmented since its original appearance in 1915, gives an excellent idea of its character and quality, and also its proportionate development and representation in the various sections of the United States.

The progress made since the appearance of the first edition is really remarkable. At that time all the apparently obtainable garden pictures of merit were used to represent the garden craft of those states in which it was practiced to any extent. Since then very many fine gardens have come to maturity, and the art of photography has so advanced as to make a much finer collection available. A capital idea of the charm and the diversity of many of the most typical American gardens is thus given.

A most welcome feature is the inclusion of not a few autochrome plates that go far toward expressing the element without which we can obtain no adequate idea of what gardens actually are: that of color in all its infinite variety. Fortunately the qualities of texture and of values are so well conveyed by the well-rendered half-tones that somehow the imagination is enabled to go far in supplying the color that we know is there.

Excellent Text. Photography, necessarily at present limited to "stills," makes it essential to confine its depictions of garden scenery, as here set forth, to limited subjects that by nature are incidental or episodic, although occasionally, as when the environment of a given scene, with its interesting details, is included, the picture becomes beautifully panoramic.

The author's excellent and appreciative text greatly helps an understanding of the plates. She notes that under certain conditions it is impossible to do justice to a subject which is sometimes composed of several connecting sections, each bringing a surprised delight to the visitor passing from one to another "but only a series of pictures can portray such a garden."

Eventually we shall see the motion-picture meet this need in all completion. Our great museums of art will have sections where the gardening art will be shown in complete satisfaction; the beholder will be taken consecutively through famous gardens in all their surpassing beauty of form and color. We have a foretaste of what is coming in the way of certain motion-pictures made in Italy incidentally delight us with enchanting garden scenes.

New England Gardens. The geographical classification of this book is most helpful in showing the proportionate distribution of the best examples over the country. The New England states have the largest representation in this book, owing to the fact that the climate of numerous western and southern states finds summer homes near the north Atlantic seaboard. It is not more that the New England is more ardent gardener, but rather that ardent gardeners from elsewhere are tempted by the soil and climate to join the easterners in creating these flower "plots" which bear hundreds of hamlets in this section.

Massachusetts is preeminent: we are told that probably no other section of the Union contains so many gardens, old and new. But in many other states there is a notable showing. Long Island, N. Y., is remarkably rich in the beauty and other magnificent development of its gardens. On Shelter Island is what is probably the oldest garden in New York State: Sylvester Manor, now the property of Miss Cornelia Horneford, whose ancestor, Nathaniel Sylvester, came with his young bride from England in 1651 and here planted the box which is still one of the wonders of the place.

We find a peculiarly individual charm in many Southern gardens. In South Carolina there are few new gardens, "but an untold number of old ones, deserving to be revived." Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, when its azaleas are out, is considered one of the world's most beautiful sights, especially in spring. "In spite of all the cultivation it still suggests the heart of the forest." California has a garden section that extends the length of its coast, and possibly miles inland; "much conveyed in a few words when it is described as one garden throughout this whole region."

Mr. Forester's Book.

Mr. Forester's book is the work of a master specializing in the creation of formal gardens. Although it is purely technical, the author's text makes delightful reading. It is even poetic in its inspired enthusiasm for the art, with its exposition of the author's purposes and intentions, illuminated by reproductions of numerous sketches and plans. In his translator's introduction we are told that most of the gardens here depicted are for unpretentious homes and are so arranged as to be easy to take care of. Screens from curious passers-by, they are as private as the rooms of the house. They reflect the

intellectual interests and intimate home life of the French people. These gardens are places for study, for the fine art of gardening, the pursuit of other hobbies and for simple social gatherings.

In the respective chapters we learn about the functions of "Backgrounds and Accents," "Tree-walls and Hedges," "Pergolas, Posts and Arches," "Terraces, Pervans and Plans." An attractive caption is that of the chapter devoted to "Some Gardens in the Climate Friendly to the Orange-Blossom." The examples thus included depict the author's own creations, for the most part carried out in Spain; the author has the greatest admiration for Spanish gardens; he informs us that their origin in Moorish influences is older than that of the art in Italy. Mr. For-



Gerhart Hauptmann, from a drawing by Eugen Spiro in *Veihagen und Kleinsagen Monatshefte*. The Eighth Volume of Hauptmann's Dramatic Works in English has just been published by B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. It contains "Hindogholi," "The White Saviour" and "A Winter Ballad."

Scholar and Idealist

Ronald Burrows, a memoir. By George Glasgow, with a foreword by M. Venizelos. London: Nisbet, 1924. 15s. net.

FEW men have achieved such great results in their lives with as little popular acclamation as Dr. Ronald Burrows. His record is a miracle of industry and of ardent unflinching zeal for the causes he espoused, and although he is possibly best remembered by the general public as the trusted friend of Venizelos, and a convinced supporter of the Greek cause, it is in the hearts of thousands of students with whom he came into contact in his teaching work that his memory is cherished so warmly.

Young Burrows came of a family which had produced many good scholars, and he grew up among thinking men and women who were profoundly stirred by the social events of their day. He went up to Oxford in 1885 with a Leaving Exhibition from Charterhouse, and the First Open Classical Scholarship at Christ Church. We hear of his early sympathy with Socialism. His interpretation of that wide term was that it meant the same thing as Christianity. He had no sympathy with the extremists. "They represent discontent, not constructive evolution," he once declared.

Meets Gilbert Murray. In 1881 Dr. Burrows was brought into contact with Prof. Gilbert Murray, when he became his assistant at Glasgow University in the Greek department. It was the beginning of a far-reaching friendship and no words could give a better impression of a man than Professor Murray does when he writes of his friend that he belonged to a rare class of scholar who "saw as one great whole the pursuit of learning and beauty and practical social justice."

This explains why wide divergence on questions of politics never separated Dr. Burrows from his friends. It was this sincerity that won its way to the hearts of the Scottish students with whose dogged determination to work in summer in order to pay fees in winter he felt such strong and admiring sympathy.

His plunges into social questions were as keen as his intellectual excursions. He investigated the "sweating" of the Glasgow tailors as thoroughly as he explored the town and day of Pyllos and later gained his exceptional reputation as an independent and accurate archaeologist.

We first hear of Ronald Burrows entering the political lists in support of Ramsay MacDonald at Southampton in 1895, but when the Boer War broke out he refused to speak on his platform. Here again, how-

ever, an underlying mutual regard withstood the temporary chill of a political disagreement.

Leader in Social Work. At Cardiff as professor of Greek, and with the constant help of his wife, he became the leader in much of the social work. He covered more ground in a few years than most men do in a lifetime. At Manchester he held the chair of professor of Greek for five years, and in 1913 was appointed the first lay principal of Kings College, London. Here Dr. Burrows showed his true genius and rare sympathy. He did a great deal for the status of the women students and made Kings College the center for the teaching of modern languages, as well as the center for Slavonic, Spanish, Portuguese and modern Greek studies in their literary, political and historical aspects.

It was then, when Greece was in the throes of her political upheaval, that Dr. Burrows' marvelous knowledge of Greece, ancient and modern, enabled him to render such signal service to M. Venizelos, who wished to make him his semi-official representative in London of the provisional Government. This step, however, was rendered unnecessary by the action of M. Gennadius in resigning as representative of King Constantine's government.

From the early beginnings of his first friendship with Gilbert Murray, to the latter days of his unwavering allegiance to the Greek cause, Dr. Burrows followed the light of his idealism. Few men have left a greater tradition than he left at Kings College, and it is good to read the record of such a life in our own time, told with a simplicity that makes it shine out the more gloriously.

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January Mark-Down Sale. Chinese Appliques 25% Off. Chinese hand-embroidered linen luncheon sets, 20% off. Chinese flower bowls, half price.

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The Very Wind of Castile

Tra Hora de España (Entre 1560 y 1600). By Azorin. Madrid: Caro Raggio, 5 pesetas.

THERE is no better introduction to modern Spanish literature than the essays of Azorin. There is no better introduction to Castile, to classic Spain, to the Spain of the Golden Age. Baroja once said in his querulous Basque way that Azorin had invented the generation of '98 and appointed himself its official historian. However that may be, he cannot be accused of having invented classic Spain, and a more delightfully unofficial historian it is hard to imagine.

English-speaking people have been used to regard the essay as something especially theirs, but modern Spanish literature is imbued with the essay method. Unamuno's best work is in his essays, where he reaches deep down into the heart of youth. Ortega y Gasset, up to his eyes in philosophy nowadays, gives a far more readable account of himself when he exchanges the philosophy of the essayist's lance. Pio Baroja and Perez de Ayala, the novelists, who cannot think out a plot to save themselves, go wandering on with the essayist's waywardness.

But it is Azorin who sits lightest in the saddle. He knows all the little ceremonies and subtleties. He has the flair for the essay and knows how to tackle it.

A Born Essayist. Azorin has spent his life interpreting Spain with the detachment, the grace and the witfulness of the born essayist. He talks about little things—a little village, its little customs, the small beauties, the graceful things we miss. He knows the sadness of the great plains. Above all he has interpreted the life, literature and meaning of these two great arid provinces—with the mysterious loneliness of which only the Russian steppe is comparable, travelers say—old and new Castile, the scene of Don Quixote's wanderings, the fitting background for the austerity of the Spain of the classics.

It is difficult to imagine a better interpreter of the lonely voice of Castile than Azorin. There is that dignity, that hardness, that subtlety, that austere beauty, that resignation, and that fragility which are Castile's, in every word that Azorin has written. Five or six volumes of his work and you have the very wind of Castile on the shelf.

Essays for the Academy. "Una Hora de España," which has just appeared, is a collection of essays read by Azorin on his admission into the Royal Academy of Spain. He is in his usual graceful, wistful mood. The little words touch the ear lightly like the notes of a sheep bell. He talks away about the melancholy King, about the courtier in his castle, about Avila, the Knight. He describes the breaking of the news of the defeat of the Armada, and how the messenger galloped from Madrid to the gloom of the Escorial. He dips into the classics for an idea about the shepherds who wandered from pasture to pasture all over Spain, armies of sheep which Don Quixote engaged in battle.

There are some notes on the mental struggles of the old inquisitor. The story called "The Old Inquisitor" is one of the finest in the book. That last line—"The door is opening"—shows Azorin as a great artist. A soldier and his Milan sword, the village of Maqueda with its 200 firesides, the laborer, a scared and learned casuist, and an epilogue before the sea are a few among the host of subjects which have lent themselves to delicate transfiguration by his pen.

All the contemporary Spanish essayists except Azorin have an ax to grind. In the struggle between opposing ideas Unamuno, Ortega y Gasset and the rest have come down into the arena. But Azorin, with the wistful mood of the temporary exile, withstood the temporary chill of a political disagreement.

Messages Via the Clouds. Communication with the outside world was maintained at the opening of the siege by dot-and-dash messages flashed on the clouds. But the enemy soon cut this short, obligating them with the more powerful searchlights, with which they were equipped. Native runners were next employed to carry news across the enemy lines, the dispatches being secreted in mud on their trousers, and the cost of transmission was prohibitive. As high as \$75 had to be paid for a single message. Yet the news had to go through. How the beleaguered garrison spent months of isolation, with rations reduced to minimum, and hopes gradually dwindling, is an engrossing story.

The South African War, however. Communication with the outside world was maintained at the opening of the siege by dot-and-dash messages flashed on the clouds. But the enemy soon cut this short, obligating them with the more powerful searchlights, with which they were equipped. Native runners were next employed to carry news across the enemy lines, the dispatches being secreted in mud on their trousers, and the cost of transmission was prohibitive. As high as \$75 had to be paid for a single message. Yet the news had to go through. How the beleaguered garrison spent months of isolation, with rations reduced to minimum, and hopes gradually dwindling, is an engrossing story.

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exception of one modest expedition into the wilds of politics, has kept to his little villages of the plains and preserved the peace, the grace and the remembrance so essential to the essayist's fancy. V. S. P.

How to Produce Plays

Play Production for Everyone. By Monica Ewer. London: Labor Publishing Company, 1924. 2s. 6d. net.

AS MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE appreciates introduction to this excellent and practical little book, the most significant and hopeful feature in the drama of today is the springing up, all over England, of many keen and courageous amateur dramatic societies—most of which should find "Play Production for Everyone" exceedingly useful, and worth more to them than the modest half-crown charged for it.

These brightly written pages are in themselves thoroughly entertaining, and contain valuable hints to producers, actors, stage managers, and those responsible for the costumes, scenery, and lighting of

theatrical productions. Miss Ewer shows the members of an amateur company just how to get the best possible effects, within the limited means ordinarily at their disposal, and also how to avoid the commonest disasters that inevitably await ignorance and carelessness, whether at rehearsal or "on the night."

Experience has evidently made of the author a tactful, adaptable and thoroughly resourceful producer, who, if she cannot exactly "bring rabbits out of a hat," can, and does, tell how a hundred things likely to be needed in production may best be economically and effectively improvised.

Her book should be useful to the less ambitious societies, that generally choose the simpler romantic or realistic plays, and wished men to the holder who wish to keep their work more in touch with symbolic methods of acting, staging and lighting, that find favor with the younger and more intellectual school of dramatists and producers.

Thoroughly up to date though she be, Miss Ewer, one is happy to say, has not forgotten to remind her readers that the actor's voice still comes first of all, whatever the Gordon Craig school may assert to the contrary.

By way of appendix, there is a useful, if somewhat daring, and not very accurate, bibliography of plays. P. A.

"All of It I Saw" Fields of Adventure, Some Recollections of Forty Years of Newspaper Life, by Ernest Smith. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$5.

CORRESPONDENCE direct from the battle field ceased when the last shot was fired in the Boer War. Since then conflicts of far greater dimensions have occurred—the Russo-Japanese War, the Turkish-Bulgarian wars, the Great War—but what was learned of them came from official circumstances, which were noticeable for their complete lack of information. In the Boer War the correspondents marched with the troops. Ordeals that the soldiers had to undergo the correspondents shared, and under the trying circumstances, they sent back glowing accounts of the stirring incidents at the front. Restraints were few.

Hence there is a peculiar interest attached to the Boer War. That interest Ernest Smith revives in "Fields of Adventure," a record of 40 years in newspaper work. It is an interesting period Mr. Smith recalls in his chapter on the Siege of Ladysmith, in which town he spent four months when the Boers cut off the British retreat. In those days there were no airplanes, no wireless, no risks of being tunneled under. Yet the trials were just as severe as those that carried the reader through the fighting lines.

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From Mother to Daughter

The Matriarch. By G. B. Stern. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

WHEN this book was published in England it bore the title, "Tents of Israel," which seems more expressive of the theme of the story than does "The Matriarch," for it is an absorbing chronicle of the nomadic and home life of a Jewish family in Europe, and deals with a broader story than just that of Anastasia Rakonitz.

Anastasia is an amazing character, a great-hearted, extravagant, and tempestuous woman whose orders are obeyed by every member of her vast tribe more because of the manner of their giving than because of their wisdom.

There is something about a genealogical table that calls for study whether or not one knows any of the persons on it. For that reason Miss Stern has chosen a subject of universal interest, and has added to it the charm of a family of remarkable characteristics. Ranking easily as one of the best of the younger writers of England, she has done herself proud in this new novel, for it is spirited, carefully worked out—except in one conspicuous instance—and told with a deep and vivid understanding of humanity. The exception mentioned is the point in her story where, all within two pages, she ends the fortune of the tribe and the lives of three of its important members too abruptly for dramatic, or even melodramatic, effect.

The Founders of the Tribe. In 1791, in Pressburg, near Vienna, was born Babette Weinburg, whose family had, but just bought their name when their race was permitted by law to have one. Babette and Simon Rakonitz were the founders of the far-fung Rakonitz tribe, which waxed rich and powerful. Babette might be called the original matriarch of the family, in that she was the one to start the custom of keeping as many branches of the family as possible under one roof. In this custom lay Anastasia's great weapon.

Anastasia was Babette's granddaughter. She first showed her imperial will when she fought the entire tribe, single-handed, in her battle to marry her first cousin, Paul Rakonitz—and won. To Anastasia everything was Family. Her annoyance at the birth of daughters who

could not carry on the name of Rakonitz was boundless. She showed them aside as of no consequence and concentrated her care and attention on her three sons, worthless weaklings.

Settled in Paris. When she married Paul, Anastasia went to Paris, where, 15 years later, her grandmother, Babette, brought the nucleus of the Rakonitz family, leaving but a scattering in Vienna. Then came the War of 1870 and the Rakonitzes—again leaving a scattering of relatives—moved to London under the leadership of Anastasia, and there they settled down, married English men and women and established the stronghold of the family. But in 1910 came the crash. Money melted away. Business heads of the family were swept off wholesale. And, despite Anastasia's long-held opinion of the women of the tribe as mere parasites, it was the girls of the lawless generation who had to pick the family up out of the dust, brush it off and carry it on.

Anastasia held the reins of family government more or less autocratically to the end. When Toni, her rebellious granddaughter, at 16, is called upon to shoulder the heavy burden and falls into place as the coming matriarch.

Miss Stern has brought the family down through six generations easily and with grace as to the times and customs. With the approach into the modern period she has gone more into detail in the lives of her characters, their thoughts and their feelings. To repeat somewhat, she has taken an interesting subject and has made of it an absorbing book.

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STOCK PRICE TREND UP DURING WEEK

Demand for Securities Continues Large—Most Factors Favorable

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Special).—The general trend of stock prices during the week ended Saturday was upward, and the transactions were on a large scale, as has been true for many weeks.

This was the case without important news developments of a direct and general bearing on stocks, with the exception of the untold developments of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of December.

As the announcement of the figures was not made until noon last Saturday, it could be spoken of as practically a development of the present week.

Although opportunity was offered to consider a surprisingly large increase of more than 750,000 tons over the week-end, it is interesting to note that, contrary to expectations, United States Steel common stock did not open on Monday morning much above Saturday's close.

Later, however, the tonnage figures undoubtedly were an important factor in the trading in that issue throughout the week, and likewise in the market for industrial stocks as a whole.

Outlook Is Bright
No thoughtful observer of business conditions can possibly become pessimistic over the outlook for several months to come at least, when he realizes that the business of the United States Steel Corporation increased to that extent within a single month, and also when he knows that during the week ending Saturday its operations averaged fully 92 per cent of capacity.

There may be somewhat of a lull in the steel industry for a little time, as was reported in trade circles several days ago. Even if there is, all the important steel manufacturing companies will have sufficient business to keep them busy for some time.

The stock market has not been altogether one-sided, however, but has carried stocks downward as far as might have been expected. Although on one or two occasions the price losses ranged from 1 to 4 points in the active industrial shares, they must be regarded as small in comparison with the advances in the last 9 weeks.

Brevity of Reactions
One of the most interesting and significant features of these temporary downward movements was the brevity of their duration, and the promptness with which a great majority of the active stocks recovered. Just yesterday afternoon, following quite a sharp reaction, the market turned upward in the last hour to such an extent that many of the earlier declines were completely wiped out.

Whenever the reactions occurred, it was generally agreed that they were due to the technical position of the market itself, and were the result more of the technical position of the market itself than of any unfavorable news developments here or abroad. That there were no real slumps was taken as substantial evidence that the upward movement was not overdone and that conditions are an extensive buying power in the case of a good many stocks.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JANUARY 17

Yr. 1924	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Yr. 1924	Div.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
100	100	Abtithi Po & Rep	1600	66	63	63	-38	8	8	Fisk Rub pf	4800	85	75	75	-4
101	101	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
102	102	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
103	103	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
104	104	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
105	105	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
106	106	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
107	107	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
108	108	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
109	109	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
110	110	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
111	111	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
112	112	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
113	113	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
114	114	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
115	115	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
116	116	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
117	117	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
118	118	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
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122	122	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
123	123	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
124	124	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
125	125	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
126	126	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
127	127	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
128	128	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
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135	135	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
136	136	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
137	137	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
138	138	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
139	139	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
140	140	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
141	141	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
142	142	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
143	143	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
144	144	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
145	145	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
146	146	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
147	147	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
148	148	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
149	149	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
150	150	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
151	151	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
152	152	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
153	153	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
154	154	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
155	155	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
156	156	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
157	157	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
158	158	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
159	159	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
160	160	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
161	161	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
162	162	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
163	163	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
164	164	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
165	165	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
166	166	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
167	167	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
168	168	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
169	169	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
170	170	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
171	171	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
172	172	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
173	173	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
174	174	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
175	175	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
176	176	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
177	177	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
178	178	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
179	179	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
180	180	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
181	181	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
182	182	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
183	183	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
184	184	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
185	185	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
186	186	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
187	187	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
188	188	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
189	189	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
190	190	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
191	191	Adams Express	1200	102	99	99	-1	10	10	Fleischman	6600	85	82	82	-3
19															

GENERAL TONE OF MARKET IS FAIRLY STRONG

Nash Motors the Spectacular Feature—Movement in Bonds Narrow

Speculators for the advance regained control of the price movement in today's New York stock market, practically all groups participating in a broad buying movement.

With many weak accounts eliminated by the recent reactions, and the technical position improved through the extension of the short interest, operators for the most part found little difficulty in bidding up their favorite issues.

Nash Motors was the spectacular feature, adding 19 points to 283 and then breaking to 270. Commercial Solvents A advanced 7 1/2 points and the B 5 1/2, while Jersey Central American Radiator, Associated Dry Goods, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, American Sugar Refining, Delaware & Hudson and other stocks, in the group, preferred sold 2 to 5 points above last night's closing figures.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Bond prices fluctuated within narrow and irregular limits in today's early trading.

Wall Street's hopeful attitude regarding a resumption of Mexican debt payments was reflected in the further improvement of Mexican bonds, but other foreign obligations showed little change.

Some of the railroad issues, including Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 8s, Seaboard 6s and Chicago Great Western 4s, moved moderately higher.

The Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company calling two note issues, is expected to offer \$50,000,000 new three-year 6 per cent notes next week at a slight advance.

WHEAT STRONG, WITH CORN MAKING NEW HIGH FOR SEASON

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Fresh upturn in the price of wheat today and today owing largely to indications of further export business and to assertions that Russia would need to purchase 2,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding purposes.

Opening prices, which ranged from 1/2 to 1/4 higher, May 1925 at \$1.87 and July 1925 at \$1.85, followed by moderate additional gains.

All deliveries of corn went above the season's previous high, followed by moderate additional gains.

After opening at 1/4c higher, May 1925 at \$1.34, corn continued to ascend.

Oats were responsive to the advance in other grain. Starting at 1/4c, May 1925 at \$1.85, the oats market soon rose further.

Provisions went higher with corn. Wheat closed strong, 3 to 4 cents net higher, May 1925 at \$1.85 and July 1925 at \$1.83.

Corn closed firm, 1 to 1 1/2 cents net higher, May 1925 at \$1.35.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IMPROVES

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—A slight improvement in the business of the Fall River print cloth market was observed during the first week after the adjustment of the price scale by 10 per cent reduction.

The week's business will approximate about 60,000 pieces, of which about half consists of the so-called unlined goods. Prices generally have been relatively unchanged.

Contracts were closed for certain goods for deliveries running into the next three weeks for about 10,000 pieces of 25-inch, 54x44, 11, sold at 5 cents a yard. A considerable amount of 26-inch low counts figured in the sales.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices		Last	
Adv.	Ret.	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
1900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
2900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
4900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
6900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
7900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
8900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9100 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9200 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9300 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9400 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9500 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9600 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9700 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9800 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
9900 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
10000 Adv. R. p. 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

WHEAT MARKET

CLOSING PRICES			
Trading on Chicago Board of Trade			
Unusually Large in Volume			
CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—(Special.)			
Wheat prices fluctuated especially this week, with a tremendous amount of profit-taking by some of the larger local longs as well as miscellaneous holders. The latter advantage was found in prices to realize.			
While the selling of wheat was in progress, corn began to move pronouncedly upward, and advanced to the highest prices on the crop, with more general buying than has been witnessed in this cereal for some time.			
Rye and oats declined with wheat, with oats especially heavy, and with a marked lack of support, owing to the bearish statistical position. Wheat trading has been of unusually large volume, with a tremendous in and out trade.			
Prices Resist Pressure			
New buying in wheat came freely, absorbing the profit taking sales at comparatively small recessions. In fact the total decline from the high prices of November considering the attitude of prices for wheat.			
Foreign buying showed a shrinkage, and there was a small business exception in the Argentine market.			
However, Italy continued to buy Durum wheat freely, and on the setbacks for the grades of hard red winter wheat, with considerable rye also marketed for export.			
Apparently the principal holders of wheat here do not hold excessively extremely bullish views on the ultimate outcome of the market. At the present time, however, the pressure of Southern Hemisphere wheat is against the market here and foreign buyers are taking wheat from Australia, Argentina and India, at a liberal scale.			
European Stocks Small			
Stocks in Europe, however, are now small and there is said to be an excellent demand for wheat generally, which is expected again to turn to the European market.			
The pit market for both wheat and rye, concedes easily with any aggressive selling which indicates an unfavorable view of absorption.			
In corn the buying is based on what is expected to happen in the future. Northern Hemisphere wheat is against the lack of demand for shipment with liberal receipts at all points, and a weak cash market have encouraged a leading trade interests, and it is the opinion of many that a big short interest in this grade of wheat.			
Recently, however, offerings of corn have decreased sharply, and receivers look for a smaller run of this grain.			
More generally, the situation indicates much interest in cash corn, and the low grades especially have sold at big discounts.			
In the principal outside interest in the Central grains continues active and widespread, and accounts largely for the resistance shown to selling pressure.			
CHINA TO PAY OFF			
1911 BONDS AT PAR			
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Holders of the Chinese 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of 1911, the Hukuang issue, were notified by the New York bankers last December that China had made no cash deposit and the December interest would not be paid, but that the sinking fund payments of the new bonds would be made.			
The original issue was \$5,000,000, which has been cut to \$2,510,000 through the sinking fund.			
CLOSING PRICES			
Current quotations follow:			
Chicago New York			
Renewal rate	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Outside com'l paper	2 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
60 day adv. rate	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Customers' com'l loans	4	4	4
Individual com'l loans	4	4	4
Bar silver in New York	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Bar silver in London	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Bar gold in London	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mercury	100	100	100
Clearing House Figures			
Exchanges	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Year ago today	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
Balance	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000
Exchanges for week	517,000,000	625,000,000	625,000,000
Year ago week	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
F. R. bank credit	25,911,111	83,000,000	83,000,000
Acceptance Bank Rates			
Prime Eligible Banks—			
Under 30 days	3	3	3
20 to 60 days	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
60 to 90 days	4	4	4
90 to 120 days	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
120 to 180 days	5	5	5
180 to 240 days	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
240 to 360 days	6	6	6
360 to 420 days	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
420 to 540 days	7	7	7
540 to 720 days	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
720 to 900 days	8	8	8
900 to 1080 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1080 to 1260 days	9	9	9
1260 to 1440 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1440 to 1620 days	10	10	10
1620 to 1800 days	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1800 to 2160 days	11	11	11
2160 to 2520 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
2520 to 2880 days	12	12	12
2880 to 3240 days	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
3240 to 3600 days	13	13	13
3600 to 4080 days	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
4080 to 4560 days	14	14	14
4560 to 5040 days	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
5040 to 5520 days	15	15	15
5520 to 6000 days	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
6000 to 6480 days	16	16	16
6480 to 6960 days	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
6960 to 7440 days	17	17	17
7440 to 7920 days	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
7920 to 8400 days	18	18	18
8400 to 8880 days	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
8880 to 9360 days	19	19	19
9360 to 9840 days	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
9840 to 10320 days	20	20	20
10320 to 10800 days	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
10800 to 11280 days	21	21	21
11280 to 11760 days	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
11760 to 12240 days	22	22	22
12240 to 12720 days	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
12720 to 13200 days	23	23	23
13200 to 13680 days	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
13680 to 14160 days	24	24	24
14160 to 14640 days	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
14640 to 15120 days	25	25	25
15120 to 15600 days	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
15600 to 16080 days	26	26	26
16080 to 16560 days	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
16560 to 17040 days	27	27	27
17040 to 17520 days	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
17520 to 18000 days	28	28	28
18000 to 18480 days	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
18480 to 18960 days	29	29	29
18960 to 19440 days	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
19440 to 19920 days	30	30	30
19920 to 20400 days	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
20400 to 20880 days	31	31	31
20880 to 21360 days	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
21360 to 21840 days	32	32	32
21840 to 22320 days	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
22320 to 22800 days	33	33	33
22800 to 23280 days	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
23280 to 23760 days	34	34	34
23760 to 24240 days	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
24240 to 24720 days	35	35	35
24720 to 25200 days	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
25200 to 25680 days	36	36	36
25680 to 26160 days	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
26160 to 26640 days	37	37	37
26640 to 27120 days	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
27120 to 27600 days	38	38	38
27600 to 28080 days	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
28080 to 28560 days	39	39	39
28560 to 29040 days	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
29040 to 29520 days	40	40	40
29520 to 30000 days	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
30000 to 30480 days	41	41	41
30480 to 30960 days	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
30960 to 31440 days	42	42	42
31440 to 31920 days	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
31920 to 32400 days	43	43	43
32400 to 32880 days	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
32880 to 33360 days	44	44	44
33360 to 33840 days	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
33840 to 34320 days	45	45	45
34320 to 34800 days	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
34800 to 35280 days	46	46	46
35280 to 35760 days	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
35760 to 36240 days	47	47	47
36240 to 36720 days	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
36720 to 37200 days	48	48	48
37200 to 37680 days	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
37680 to 38160 days	49	49	49
38160 to 38640 days	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
38640 to 39120 days	50	50	50
39120 to 39600 days	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
39600 to 40080 days	51	51	51
40080 to 40560 days	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
40560 to 41040 days	52	52	52
41040 to 41520 days	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
41520 to 42000 days	53	53	53
42000 to 42480 days	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
42480 to 42960 days	54	54	54
42960 to 43440 days	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
43440 to 43920 days	55	55	55
43920 to 44400 days	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
44400 to 44880 days	56	56	56
44880 to 45360 days	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
45360 to 45840 days	57	57	57
45840 to 46320 days	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
46320 to 46800 days	58	58	58
46800 to 47280 days	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
47280 to 47760 days	59	59	59
47760 to 48240 days	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
48240 to 48720 days	60	60	60
48720 to 49200 days	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
49200 to 49680 days	61	61	61
49680 to 50160 days	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
50160 to 50640 days	62	62	62
50640 to 51120 days	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
51120 to 51600 days	63	63	63
51600 to 52080 days	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
52080 to 52560 days	64	64	64
52560 to 53040 days	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
53040 to 53520 days	65	65	65
53520 to 54000 days	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
54000 to 54480 days	66	66	66
54480 to 54960 days	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
54960 to 55440 days	67	67	67
55440 to 55920 days	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
55920 to 56400 days	68	68	68
56400 to 56880 days	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
56880 to 57360 days	69	69	69
57360 to 57840 days	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
57840 to 58320 days	70	70	70
58320 to 58800 days	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
58800 to 59280 days	71	71	71
59280 to 59760 days	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
59760 to 60240 days	72	72	72
60240 to 60720 days	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
60720 to 61200 days	73	73	73
61200 to 61680 days	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
61680 to 62160 days	74	74	74
62160 to 62640 days	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
62640 to 63120 days	75	75	75
63120 to 63600 days	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
63600 to 64080 days	76	76	76
64080 to 64560 days	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
64560 to 65040 days	77	77	77
65040 to 65520 days	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
65520 to 66000 days	78	78	78
66000 to 66480 days	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
66480 to 66960 days	79	79	79
66960 to 67440 days	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
67440 to 67920 days	80	80	80
67920 to 68400 days	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
68400 to 68880 days	81	81	81
68880 to 69360 days	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
69360 to 69840 days	82	82	82
69840 to 70320 days	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
70320 to 70800 days	83	83	83
70800 to 71280 days	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
71280 to 71760 days	84	84	84
71760 to 72240 days	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
72240 to 72720 days	85	85	85
72720 to 73200 days	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
73200 to 73680 days	86	86	86
73680 to 74160 days	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
74160 to 74640 days	87	87	87
74640 to 75120 days	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
75120 to 75600 days	88	88	88
75600 to 76080 days	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
76080 to 76560 days	89	89	89
76560 to 77040 days	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
77040 to 77520 days	90	90	90
77520 to 78000 days	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
78000 to 78480 days	91	91	91
78480 to 78960 days	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
78960 to 79440 days	92	92	92
79440 to 79920 days	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
79920 to 80400 days	93	93	93
80400 to 80880 days	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
80880 to 81360 days	94	94	94
81360 to 81840 days	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
81840 to 82320 days	95	95	95
82320 to 82800 days	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
82800 to 83280 days	96	96	96
83280 to 83760 days	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
83760 to 84240 days	97	97	97
84240 to 84720 days	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
84720 to 85200 days	98	98	98
85200 to 85680 days	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
85680 to 86160 days	99	99	99
86160 to 86640 days	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
86640 to 87120 days	100	100	100
87120 to 87600 days	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
87600 to 88080 days	101	101	101
88080 to 88560 days	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
88560 to 89040 days	102	102	102
89040 to 89520 days	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
89520 to 90000 days	103	103	103
90000 to 90480 days	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
90480 to 90960 days	104	104	104
90960 to 91440 days	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
91440 to 91920 days	105	105	105
91920 to 92400 days	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
92400 to 92880 days	106	106	106
92880 to 93360 days	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
93360 to 93840 days	107	107	107
93840 to 94320 days	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
94320 to 94800 days	108	108	108
94800 to 95280 days	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
95280 to 95760 days	109	109	109
95760 to 96240 days	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
96240 to 96720 days	110	110	110
96720 to 97200 days	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
97200 to 97680 days	111	111	111
97680 to 98160 days	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
98160 to 98640 days	112	112	112
98640 to 99120 days	112 1/2		

"Up Kata

THE woodpecker family is well represented here, and all but two, the flicker, or pigeon woodpecker, as Thoreau called him, and

familiarity of the open country, the downy and hairy woodpeckers, plus their trade here as happily as in the settled country, and with this advantage, here they travel more freely. I saw many of these birds in the burnt tracts as the source of their food supply. This morning as we were gathering tips of the fir and cedar and berries of the mountain ash and dogwood to decorate and perfume our train, we came upon a hairy but very handsome specimen as he, in his snowy white and coal-black dress; and the scarlet patch on his crown was like a bit of flame. He was very tame, intent upon cutting out the grubs in a spruce stub.

The great pileated woodpecker seemed in size to rival the ivory-billed of the southern swamps, perhaps the most conspicuous bird

in this forest. His dull black and white plumage, his brilliant red cap, pileus, his great size (he is more than 16 inches long), and his shrill call make him a prominent inhabitant. They are not especially wary, and a lady at a neighboring camp told us that a pileated woodpecker, feeding

regularly, on the douglasses which she placed on a tree near her cabin became very tame in the course of a few weeks. But he was too tempting a target for a woman with a rifle and went the way of so many of our feathered ornaments. The fact that the bird was protected by law did not save it; nor did the fact that the law forbids even the carrying of

Two woodpeckers rarely found south of this latitude are the Arctic three-toed and the American three-

tion. BHs are common in this region. The former is the size of the hairy woodpecker and his colors are much the same, except that the male has a bright orange patch on his crown, and the white is less conspicuous on the shiny-black back and wings. The wings and tail feathers are spotted with white. This is a restless bird, and no sooner is its quest for food completed on a given tree than it moves in a deeply undulating flight to another, where it takes up its persistent labor.

The American three-toed woodpecker is slightly smaller than the foregoing, and the head of the male which is spotted with white, has a similar orange patch. This bird, however, may be distinguished by the bars of white across the back, the entire plumage showing much more white than in its cousin, which has a blackish rump, a dusky crown

and habits. It seeks its food more often among the pine stubs, in which it cuts holes after the manner of the

than the Arctic three-toed. Another

The frosty nights have hurried the departure of the warblers and where 10 days ago I found them in flocks of chickadees, white-throats,

and juncos, now they have left their
hardier comrades and set out in
earnest on their southern flight.
While the season of song is over, yet
every now and then we hear

snatches of music reminiscent of summer. Yesterday on the trail to the river a blue-headed vireo gave us a fine example of his vocal

Class C Squash Tennis Draw Out

Ninety-Three Players Enter
for the Individual Cham-

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Ninety-three squash tennis players, the greatest number ever entered in an indoor event in New York, sent in their names for the first national Chase &

to be held at the Harvard Club, beginning this afternoon. As a re-

committee in charge requisitioned the courts of the Yale Club and Princeton Club as well for the matches in the opening rounds, on Saturday and Monday, so as to get the tourney within bounds by the middle of the week set apart for it.

The first round matches, 29 in num-

ner, were divided at the top and bottom of the draw, reversing the tennis custom. In the first quarter, J. M. Montgomery of Princeton Club and Short Hills, R. M. Kirkland, of Grand

The eight matches in the third quarter included H. B. Jenkins, the Columbia University Club Class C champion, prominent in the second quarter, in which all the players had byes.

cent Athletic Club star, Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, and B. W. Reich-

But it is the final quarter that will probably bring out the hardest struggle. Yale Stevens, Yale Club, will meet J. D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club, in the first round. J. W. Ivins, of the Crescent team, and R. W. Wolf, Yale Club, are another first round pair. And R. L. Carter, Heights Casino, F. W. Dent, Harvard Club, S. D. Greene,

D. K. E. Club, and Peter Grimm, Columbia University Club, are others in this section. The draw: *

UPPER HALF
First Round
G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, vs. C. I. Greenwood, Yale Club; R. L. Bonnell,

.....

N. Luckhbach, Crescent A. C.; A. C. Romero, Skelton Club, vs. Peter Grimm, Columbia University Club; T. H. Andrews, Crescent A. C., vs. Richardson Pratt, Heights Casino; S. B. Carson, Gramercy Park, vs. H. J. Preiss, Crescent A. C.; H. Roth, Gramercy Park, vs. R. E. Keogh, Columbia University Club; J. H. Wainwright, Yale Club, vs. D. B. Rich, D. K. E. Club; J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., vs. R. W. Wolf, Yale

[illegible]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In what does the true wealth of a people, or of a nation, consist? The question has pertinence just now when statisticians at Washington are giving forth glowing estimates of the increase in the wealth of the United States in the last decade. We learn that, estimated in the value of such material

The Wealth of the Nation

possessions as real estate, manufactured products, personal property, automobiles and the like, the wealth of that Nation in 1922 may be estimated at \$320,803,862,000—a total of course baffling to the average human understanding. This figure represents, so the financial statisticians say, an increase of over 72 per cent for the decade.

We wonder how many people, just plain average people, are feeling richer today than they did ten years ago. Not many, probably. Among men of business, even in the humbler walks, ten years of effort and of experience should bring greater earning power and more generous incomes. But many of those whose wealth has been thus seemingly increased complain that it has brought them little more real prosperity, little if any more leisure. Probably in any group of middle-aged men the period of 1912-1914 will be looked back upon as a time of a greater richness of life, a more substantial prosperity, than today.

To some extent this is explainable by the decreased purchasing power of money at the present time. Compared with 1912 the dollar has a value today of but 67 cents, according to most conservative statisticians. Measured in dollars the wealth of the Nation may indeed have increased by 72 per cent. Measured by the purchasing power of those dollars the increase was far less substantial.

But were this increase in the money value of the Nation's possessions all that is claimed for it, does it stand as a true index to the increase in the Nation's wealth? Have the more substantial qualities of human brotherhood—sympathy, enthusiasm, love for one's fellows at home or abroad—kept pace with the multiplication of dollars in the American Republic? There are those who think that the Nation was never so rich as when its people were going to the bottom of their pockets, giving until it hurt, to supply money for the struggle against the attack on civilization in Europe. There are sentimentalists who feel that their Nation can never give such proof of its wealth as when it sent its young manhood by the hundreds of thousands into the battle against autocracy. Somehow it is hard to feel that a nation whose official mind is centered upon collecting debts from impoverished allies in a common war is indeed 72 per cent richer than that same nation was when its people stood ready to give without stinting of life and treasure, that victory might be won.

It is no easier for the nation having great possessions to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven than it was for the young man in the Gospels. It is as possible for an entire people as it is for a single individual to gain the whole world and lose its own soul. If the friendship and admiration of the world be sacrificed, what material wealth can make good the loss? The nation which only stands guard over its moneybags is poor indeed. Happily the United States by its generous contributions for the alleviation of distress in almost every part of the world has established at least a partial defense against the charge of utter selfishness. But with so much of the world in the abyss, the publication of glowing figures of the fatness of the American pocketbook implies that still more might be done—and done even more in the name of Justice than of Charity.

Reference to data compiled by sympathetic commentators serves to confirm the recollection that Senator Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, formerly Governor of that State, came into national prominence through his efforts in leading the fight for state rights as against constitutional

Light Breaks Through the Clouds

prohibition of the liquor traffic by national enactment. Mr. Edwards himself has never attempted, so far as known, to conceal this fact. He indeed has sought, not infrequently, to make political capital of his more or less successful efforts to arouse public sentiment in opposition to the generally approved enforcement policy. In November, 1919, after having served six years as State Controller, he was nominated by the Democratic Party and elected Governor on what was denominated a "personal liberty" platform. Shortly thereafter the Legislature passed a bill which sought to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer of an alcoholic content of 3.50 per cent, whereas the congressional enactment limited the alcoholic content of all beverage liquors to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

One result of this campaign was that New Jersey not only declined to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, but formally rejected it, thus figuratively showing what was regarded as an unwelcome intruder the exit leading to the back door of the State House. In the election of 1922 Mr. Edwards, then Governor, was elected to the United States Senate, probably in part, at least, as a reward for his service in the cause of "personal liberty" and "state rights." In the meantime both the state and federal courts had declared New Jersey's beer law invalid because of its failure to exercise powers concurrent with those defined in the congressional enactment.

But now comes Senator Edwards, with four more years of service as a United States Senator before him, to say that the Eighteenth Amendment can never be repealed. He is quoted, however, as saying that he believes the Volstead

Act will eventually be greatly modified. Thus at least partial light seems to have dawned after a season in which the clouds of prejudice darkened the political vision of one who, perhaps conscientiously, sought to prove himself a leader of a lost cause. But even more significant is the Senator's quoted admission that the time is not ripe for the introduction in Congress of a bill repealing or modifying the present law and increasing the alcoholic content of beverages that can be legally dispensed. This will be discouraging to the hopes of the despairing members of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, for they must have believed that in Senator Edwards they had a staunch and constant champion.

These defenders of the wet faith perhaps recall the fact that Senator Edwards, while still Governor of New Jersey, though manfully approving the legislative act repealing his own invalid beer law, and admitting that the Volstead Act supersedes any state enactment affecting the liquor traffic, took occasion to observe: "However, I might point out to the people of this State that in action by the federal Congress lies the only hope of liberalization of the un-democratic and un-American thought enacted into law by the Volstead Act." Now, for the present at least, that hope seems deferred. According to the Senator, assuming that he has been correctly quoted, the time for this liberalization has not yet come.

Surely if the time has not come, it will never arrive. The more this so-called liberalization of thought is urged the less convincing are the arguments in favor of the return of the saloon. The American people, if indeed they ever doubted the wisdom of their action, have been convinced by visible proof that emancipation from the slavery of drink can never come through any "liberalization" of the law, the effectiveness of which will be shown with its more complete enforcement.

It is evident that the problem of the inter-allied debts is rapidly coming to the forefront as one of the most serious problems which confront the nations in their search for prosperity and peace. More and more people are coming to see that the restoration of normal international commercial intercourse is no more possible without a settlement of the inter-allied debt question than it was without a settlement of the reparations question.

According to an excellent publication by the Bankers Trust Company, the situation is as follows: The total amount loaned to the Allies by the United States was \$11,861,000,000; by Great Britain, \$11,171,000,000, and by France, \$3,464,000,000. All the Allies, however, except the United States, were borrowers, the leading figures being as follows: Great Britain, \$6,489,000,000; France, \$7,020,000,000; Italy, \$4,747,000,000; Russia, \$5,736,000,000, and so on. On balance only Great Britain is a creditor nation, like the United States, all the rest being debtors. Great Britain, too, alone among the great powers, is paying its debts, though some of the smaller nations, such as Finland, are also doing so.

The problem falls naturally into two halves. The first is the practical question: Is it possible for the debtor nations to pay these gigantic sums in any reasonable time, and does it pay the creditor nations to receive payment on the terms laid down in the bond? This question arises from the fact that there is no international currency, and that therefore, speaking broadly, the only way in which the debts can be paid is by the export of gold, commodities, or the rendering of services, such as shipping, given by the debtor to the creditor nations without payment.

The difficulty can be seen in its simplest form by considering what happened when the debts were contracted. The enormous loans which the United States made took the form of the export of immense quantities of munitions, food, and supplies for the allied peoples during the war, for which no return traffic was sent. Very broadly, the only way in which repayment can be made is by reversing the stream of traffic and pouring into the United States an equal amount of raw materials, manufactures, etc., though over a longer period of time, also with no export in return. Is it possible for the debtor nations to maintain for years a steady excess of exports over imports sufficient to pay off their debt, without terribly lowering the standard of living of their people, and is it possible for Great Britain and the United States to receive those imports without ruining the industries and multiplying unemployment at home in those trades which manufacture the equivalent goods or which have to find buyers for their products abroad? That is the first question.

The second question is the moral issue involved. Is it right for the creditor nations to exact payment in full? On this point there is a profound difference between the American and the European points of view. The American sense is that the war debts were an ordinary commercial transaction. The Allies were short of money with which to prosecute the war on their own account and they, therefore, borrowed what they needed from Great Britain and the United States. America itself sent 2,000,000 men to Europe and spent more than \$22,000,000,000, a contribution which turned the scales decisively in favor of the Allies. She thinks that that contribution was fully adequate, that if she is liberal in the terms on which repayment is to be made she has done the utmost she can be expected to do, and that her debtors ought to repay their loans in full.

The European sense is entirely different. Both as regards their debts to one another and to the United States, the Allies do not consider that the debts were contracted on a commercial basis at all. In their view, from the time each nation entered the war it was engaged upon a common struggle in which each contributed according to its means, and the contribution in lives and devastation, given by one nation, ought to be taken into account as against the contribution in cash and supplies given by another, in determining the final readjustments to be made. That is why there is so much bitterness in

Europe about the American attitude. To the European not only is the United States exacting in full the repayment of that part of its contribution to the common victory which is represented by its loans, though Europe cannot claim back the lives it expended for the same purpose while America was preparing to enter the fray, but her action makes it impossible for them to deal with one another on the more generous basis. They are forced to ask of one another what they have to pay to the United States.

It is obvious that both as regards the economic aspect of the interallied debt problem and the moral aspect there are the widest divergences of view. It is certain that there could be nothing worse for the world than that any attempt should be made to settle the problem in an atmosphere of ignorance or recrimination. The first step is manifestly to secure as authoritative a statement of all the facts and of the real economic issues involved as possible for the information of the public opinion of all lands. The course of wisdom would seem to be to remit a preliminary consideration of the whole problem to another "Dawes" Commission.

Piano pedagogues, discussing of late problems arising out of artistic credit and claim, seem to have encountered certain obstacles that refuse to budge, and to have cleared the way, at the same time, to some very definite understandings. In endeavoring to mark out just what sort of acknowledgment pupils ought to make of their teaching before the public, and to determine just how much notice pupils may properly claim from the public on account of their instruction, they have met insurmountable difficulties, indeed; but they have also reached a concrete solution or two, the correctness of which nobody can deny.

The proposal has been submitted, that aspirants should refrain from making capital of their apprenticeship with this or that master, after being out of his studio, for a space of three years. One word of defense offered for the rule is, that graduates, working so many summers and winters by themselves, should find a line of their own to pursue; a line divergent from the professor's, and significant of another individuality. A second word is, that educational theory may greatly change within such a term. That the formula of the door automatically closing at the end of a fixed period may not savor too much of the irrevocable, a third word is added. Former pupils may go back to school whenever they desire, and may resume the old relation with their teacher.

To consider the matter from the practical, rather than the academic, viewpoint, how many pianists can help proclaiming who taught them, whether they name their teacher in print or not? Scarcely a listener in the concert hall but can tell the tradition that piano interpreters represent, if he but stops to think. And the more distinguished and original artists are, the more easily, oftentimes, can their classification be determined. It may come out, when not intended, in a few casual, preluding chords; it may stick out all over the material of a program. All pupils of Rubinstein have grown away from him, no doubt; and many pupils of Leschetizky have strayed off on paths of their own. They are pupils, nevertheless, and recognizably so, of Rubinstein or Leschetizky, as the case may be. In all likelihood, the same thing will happen in time to come, if it has not already happened, with players taught by Godowsky, Ganz, or Schmitz.

Another proposal submitted in the name of the pedagogues is, that pianists who have merely taken a little friendly counsel from a master, or who have sat in the room as observers, while he conducted a class, should abstain from publishing in their announcements: Pupil of So and So. Which not only goes without dispute, but calls for all concert-goers' applause.

Editorial Notes

A reduction in the rate of interest paid to the Government by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads on loans made at a time when money was high, is obviously in the public interest, since no good could result from the insolvency of these companies. As Secretary Mellon observed in approving the suggestion, the Government itself is borrowing money at constantly decreasing interest rates. What the federal Treasury is saving on other loans might readily be applied in part to the aid of these three roads in the interest of those who hold their securities, especially in view of the fact that their present predicament is not due to bad management. The proposition entails a reduction to a sum about one-quarter of 1 per cent above what the Government now pays for its own borrowing, and favorable action not only will not involve a loss to the Treasury on the transaction but will materially assist these three important carriers at this time.

While there is without a doubt something to what one speaker said at a meeting held at Londonderry House, London, in aid of the work of the Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, that there are two dangers in the work of reclaiming prisoners—emotional optimism and unemotional prejudice—the problem cannot be disposed of in that way. As Sir John Anderson, permanent Under-Secretary of State, said at the same meeting, many of the old notions have gone, prison is no longer regarded as a place of retribution for wrongdoing, nor a place where criminals are put to keep them out of mischief. Rather, he urged, those responsible for the penal system of any enlightened country today are aiming more and more to restore to the prisoners their self-respect that they may be able once more to become useful members of society. The fact cannot be ignored that over 20,000 prisoners, of both sexes and all ages, and irrespective of creed or class distinction, were aided by this society during the last year.

Piano Pupils and Their Teachers

The Outlook for Ramsay MacDonald

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

While Britain's late Prime Minister is seeking in the West Indies a rest from his labors, not only his personal friends but his political foes at home are with some eagerness discussing his future. Among both classes are many, with the shallow perception of the average to-day politician, who judge only from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent overwhelming electoral defeat, combined with the general method in which he concluded the contest in the country and his earliest subsequent appearance in the Commons. These have jumped to the conclusion that his day as leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party has departed. If they were better acquainted with their country's history, they would not be so rash.

Of recent English statesmen, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George have furnished the most striking instances of the utility of personal prophecy in British politics. When the former was not yet 40, Benjamin Disraeli, his instinctive rival, assured his intimates that Gladstone had no future; and Gladstone, in his eighty-third year, took the Premiership for the fourth time. He was declared so often by the temporarily triumphant Tories to be "down and out" that it was difficult to disbelieve them—until he was seen once more leading a great majority.

Mr. Lloyd George has had the like experience, though not as yet for so long. He has shown that he is never so near active revival as when thought by his opponents to be politically dead. And those who calculate on his being kept permanently in the background now had best be wary of the moment when, without warning, he seizes the time to break loose.

A close, while detached, view of Mr. MacDonald's present personal and political position gives cause for contemplating similar caution. In regard to both these, eager, striving, ambitious British politicians—still young as British politicians are counted—the question thus raised is of far wider than national interest, for they have made themselves matter of international concern.

Absorption in foreign affairs to the temporary forgetfulness of things domestic, with the consequence of meddling and muddling by slackly controlled colleagues of less capacity, brought both of them down, as Palmerston and Disraeli, their predecessors in the Premiership, had been brought down for the like reason long before them. But, in Mr. MacDonald's case, the very evident strain under which he was working at the time of the election not only resulted in great harm to him at the moment, but is the basis for much of the common belief in a permanent result.

Those alone who were in the inner circles of the parliamentary Labor organization realize the vast number of votes they lost at the October poll because their leader's electoral speeches, which were radio-cast over the Kingdom, did not produce the favorable effect they had hoped would have been the case. They know they would not in any case have won. But their leader's speeches deepened the loss.

As a consequence, a very decided section of the Labor members came to the new House of Commons with the resolve to change the party leadership unless Mr. MacDonald showed clear signs of recovery from his bad electoral form. To the dismay of those friends who

were prepared to stand by him right through, the longed-for signs were absent from the opening speech of the Parliament.

Members of the old House who, whatever their political opinions, knew and personally liked the late Prime Minister, came out of the chamber disappointed, and some of them dismayed; while the failure of this first effort stimulated the foes of his own household to vigorous, and even venomous, activity. This proved the turning point. Stung by their ingratitude, detesting their intrigues, wounded by the secret hostility of some among even his late ministerial colleagues, Mr. MacDonald roused himself and steadily strengthened his parliamentary position during the brief remainder of the session.

"The Clyde Contingent"—as the extreme Labor section is known with certain qualifications from Wales and one from London distinguished for his assertive admiration of the Soviet, were agitated. They were the very people who had placed Mr. MacDonald in the leadership two years before, ejecting the less brilliant but conscientious Mr. Clynes. They thought it certain that precedent now would be followed, and that Mr. MacDonald, if defeated, would "take it lying down," as Mr. Clynes did. Dismissal fell upon them when they realized that, so far from fatally stabbing him in the back, they had farcifully brought him once more into action.

Wrecking tactics may be tried again when Parliament in February re-assembles. But Mr. MacDonald has faithful friends as well as domestic foes, some of whom would not, at the moment, like their names made public. And he went to the West Indies with the assurance of the former that, if he should return in a thoroughly rested state, as they all hope he will, there would be no doubt of his retaining leadership of the Labor Opposition.

If this hope be realized as circumstances at the moment appear to promise—the result will be welcomed by those British politicians who can look beyond the party chances of the present to the national conditions of the future.

Mr. MacDonald is one of whom his fellow-countrymen, despite his Socialist activities for a full quarter of a century, know, in reality, singularly little.

They have not realized the atmosphere in which he passed his formative years, largely as a consequence of association with his father-in-law, the late Dr. John Hall Gladstone, for long a well-known figure in London life as chemist, physicist, educationist, and social reformer. In this last capacity Dr. Gladstone started a sort of free-thought Sunday school for the poor in and around Lincoln's Inn Fields, and founded no old-time legal centers; and in this the young, eager, studious James Ramsay MacDonald became an assiduous voluntary teacher. It was thus the future Prime Minister met and won Dr. Gladstone's daughter, Margaret, an inspiring and even invigorating figure, not yet fully replaced.

It has been steadily recognized by the young Scotsman, touched by the dreams as well as the dourness of his race, it is an influence which has to be remembered when either reviewing Mr. MacDonald's past or speculating on his future. Prejudice should have no place in prophecy. The wise are those who study causes and await effects.

The Week in New York

New York, Jan. 17.

Some of the grand machinery of diplomacy and some cogs of government may have been set in motion here this week to provide for the peace and comfort of the elephant seals, sea lions and giant tortoises of the Pacific. The diminishing but very select colony of about 150 elephant seals around Guadalupe Island, the equally distinguished and perhaps even more venerable giant tortoises of Galapagos; and the harassed sea lions off the coast of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, were severally subjects of resolutions of the Senate and the House, adopted amid applause at the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria of 1600 members of the New York Zoological Society.

If the elephant seals realized that the Mexican Government was to hear about their need for protection, and the sea lions, that the Canadian and American Governments were to be asked to station machine-gun and mining attacks on them, and the tortoises, that their dignified but unequal struggle against the Ecuadorian settlers and their pigs was to be ended by removal to more hospitable quarters, perhaps they all might think that there was some virtue in representation without taxation. The tortoises might even think, remembering how much better behaved were the present generation of people than their great-great-grandfathers.

No other eclipse, it can safely be said, since that famous one of Mark Twain's, which established the "Yankee" as Sir Boss of the Court of King Arthur, has been so well promoted as the one to come next Saturday. Radio tests have been prepared, photographers are rehearsing their acts, of which the principal performance is to last a bare half minute or so, and air pilots who will carry photographers are planning to race along the path of the shadow. Railroads are announcing special train services to vantage points, and the New Haven Railroad has issued a special map showing how to go by its lines to places in the region of totality, which seems likely to leave "standing room only" in the pastures of Connecticut. New York City will be cut about in half by the path. The southern edge of the shadow will miss all but the ragged edges of Brooklyn, and cross Manhattan Island above One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Since the United States has learned in the last few years that the only gold that really glitters is the gold that is but working, extra attention has been paid to what is happening to the large supply here. In the period from Dec. 1 to the middle of this week, it has been noticed, India has purchased in New York the exceptionally high total of \$23,000,000 worth. The current explanation is that recent successful crops have made the Indian natives prosperous, and that they wish to hoard this symbol of their wealth. But Mr. S. H. Mehta, one of the Indian secretaries at International House here, claims that this is only the superficial phase of the explanation.

This importation of gold by India in return for her surplus exports, he says, is undesirable; for India would be like other exporting countries and leave her surplus to build up foreign investments, except that the absence of a native Indian diplomatic and consular service, which is vital for foreign investments, prevents the Indians from gaining the necessary confidence. No international problem, however, it may be surmised, is ever quite so simple as either of these explanations would have this one. The fact, nevertheless, that the Indian nationalists perceive the waste in their country's importation of gold, suggests that ways are beginning to occur to their countrymen for making their wealth work.

Alexander P. Moore, the American Ambassador to Spain, who returned this week for a vacation, is one of the most skillful practitioners of the new school of open diplomacy. It is quite an art that has had to be developed by diplomats to avoid paying anything that might seem meddlesome to the nations to which they are accredited, and yet give the appearance of geniality and expansiveness toward their newspaper interviewers. Mr. Moore has the way. Coming into port here, or calling at the White House, where he runs a gantlet of reporters, he will talk for half an hour with a delightful fluency, all the while giving his interviewers nothing but a picture of Spanish court dress or some quaint custom of the country. Any one who tries to turn the conversation to more serious subjects, is promptly squelched by the other interviewers. At a time like this, when Spain is much in the thought of the world, and when the situation calls for a corresponding increase in fact, there are few other persons among those currently interviewed who could have come into New York as talkatively as Mr. Moore did, without giving a bit of news.

One of the early blossoms, perhaps, of the growing interest in free political discussion in the United States is the Town Hall of New York City, which became the debt-free home of the League for Political Education this week when the mortgages on it for \$800,000 were publicly burned. This graceful and inviting building represents the fulfillment of the idea put forth twelve

years ago with the backing of her own funds by Mrs. William H. Bliss. The ceremony of burning the mortgages marked the end of a four years' campaign which enlisted the support of 3000 citizens of New York in enabling the building to be supported from its own rentals. Under the broad policy of the league and its director, Robert Erskine Ely, it is already becoming a metropolis of opinion. Providing, too, the opportunity for political debate, it can hardly fail to stimulate the habit of thorough and wholesome discussion; and stimulating this, it must have a steady stream of speakers, those two mistakes against which John Stuart Mill cautioned, "ignorant change," and "ignorant fear of change."

Letters to the Editor

Dear communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"What's Wrong With Prohibition?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Your recent editorial, entitled "What's Wrong With Prohibition?" is indeed interesting and I agree with it absolutely. You say, in closing, that "the only trouble is in the lack of that complete enforcement which would multiply in nearly every community the blessings that have already been realized." Very good! But what, then, should there be trouble? Does it cost millions to enforce the law against the counterfeiting of money? I think not, but there is a penalty for that crime. What penalty is there for making or selling "booze"? Why, simply a few months' sentence in prison or a fine—mostly a suspended sentence.

Has any President of the United States really tried to enforce the law? Has he called Congress together and asked it to fix penalties that would deter men from laughing at the law? Has he appointed real, genuine men to positions in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law, and given them real instructions to enforce the law? Has he issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to obey it and to do so now? Officers who wink at the law and "stand in" with lawbreakers and bootleggers are not officers.

There is nothing the matter either with prohibition or with its enforcement except pure neglect or half-hearted support in enforcement. There is no need of spending millions of money each year to enforce any law that is a part of the Constitution.

Let the newspapers of the United States take up law enforcement as vigorously as they do the printing of crime, and let them urge an amendment to the law, making it a penitentiary offense of a serious nature, with its attendant penalty, as in the case of counterfeiting of money, and all will be well. There is not much counterfeiting of money as compared with the amount in circulation, and why? Because people do not get away with it easily. Richmond, Va. C. G. M.

"Ireland's Opportunity"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Having appreciated the fairness and moderation of the able editorial, entitled, "Ireland's Opportunity," which appeared in the Monitor of Nov. 8, I was less favorably impressed by the letter commenting on it, and signed "E. H. P.," which was printed on Dec. 19. The writer of this letter states that he knows "many Protestants on both sides of the present border who neither support the Belfast Government's attitude on the boundary question, nor agree with" (what he terms) "the selfish policy of separatism."

As a Protestant resident for over 20 years in the midland counties of Southern Ireland, I wish to emphasize my complete agreement with the Ulster policy of passive resistance to Southern encroachments, and to say that, assuredly, this view is unanimous among all Irish loyalists.

I find it difficult to comprehend the point of view of "an Irish Protestant who has no sympathy with the claims of the Belfast Government," considering that, among all the nations of our civilization, Ulster stands pre-eminently for Protestantism. F. W. S.

From a Lover of Birds and Animals

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Please allow me to thank you kindly for the many articles which have appeared at different times in the Monitor in behalf of birds and animals, and which, however, particularly to mention two such: one in the issue of Dec. 26, which dealt with the gift of land to the elk herds of Wyoming, and another in the issue of Dec. 29, which dealt with the restoration of Lower Klamath Lake as a refuge for birds.

I feel sure that lovers of birds and animals, and those interested in their welfare, read these articles with appreciation and were grateful that such humane organizations, which have the interest of birds and animals at heart, exist. Los Angeles, Calif. H. S.